B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XIII NO. 292— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
94, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12 Dec.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	14,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,002
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56,
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China. Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd April.	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

11th Dec.	SHIRALA ..	Karachi direct.
11th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
16th ,,	BAARLA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
23rd ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	6th Dec.	19th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishi	5214	18th Dec.	23rd Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
fully paid up
Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang Djember Pekalongan
Medan Djocja Pontianak
Bandjermasin Kota Radja Solo
Sourabaya Macassar Tegal
Bandoeng Palembang Tjilatjap
Cheribon Padang Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
E. P. HOOGENSTEYN, Mng. Agent.

DO YOU KNOW OF
A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars:—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.
The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and size.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a call.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22)
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A KANARESE TUTOR to coach one for School Leaving Examination in Kanarese either mornings or evenings. Apply Box No. 1129, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2287

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN knows Japanese, Gujarati, Book-keeping, English, Office routine, seeks POSITION with good recommendations. Moderate salary. Write Box No. 1123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2269

WANTED

WANTED—Applications are invited for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Cawnpore during the Congress. The minimum deposit required is Rs. 25 Packets will be despatched by Post or by Railway Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on receipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and Office use, in "Abba Building," Carnac Road. Apply to HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Jackeria Mussjid, Bombay.
C R2216

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—A full sized second-hand Billiard Table, quite in use, price Rs. 500. Apply R. B. D. G. PADHYE, near Thakurdwar P. O.
N R2283

FOR SALE—500 BRASS OF KUNKAR LIME and 50 brass of fat lime lying near Poona. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 1128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2277

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Rs. 50,000 for developing Manganese Mine and private purposes. Security of mine ore and 3533 shares in Wajrakarur Diamond Syndicate, Ltd., of Rs. 15 each. Shares not on Bombay Market and no sellers for last 4 years. First reasonable offer accepted. Commission allowed on Manganese sold. Apply sharp: K. RAMACHANDER, Empire Hindu Hotel, Fort.
R R2288

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

SUITABLE MATCH for young Sunni Mohammedan lady of poor though respectable family, well versed in Koran and Urdu. Apply Box No. 1127, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2275

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R24391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to the Usual Entrance Gates opposite Mahaluxmi Station there will be an ENTRANCE GATE to the 2nd Enclosure (with two Turnstiles) on the site of the former Members' Entrance on Clerk Road for the public coming from the Hornby Vellard side and Tardeo.

(By Order),
(Sd.) J. E. HUGHES,
Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
24592

TENDERS.

TENDERS INVITED,

SEALED TENDERS for the sale of undermentioned metals will be received and opened by the Chief Ordnance Officer Allahabad Arsenal, Allahabad, by 12 noon Dec. 17, 1925 (THURSDAY).

Each tender should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of metals" be clearly addressed to Chief Ordnance Officer, Arsenal Allahabad or placed in the tender box of the Arsenal by security deposit noted against each metal without which no tender will be considered valid.

	Tons	cwt	qr	lb	oz	Security deposit.
Brass Ingot Old 303"	28	13	0	0	0	2000
Brass other than 303" old	2	11	1	7	8	200
Copper Ingot old	0	5	1	7	1	25
Pig Lead	9	12	3	13	9	300
Steel Cast Old Scrap		261	0	18	0	
Axletrees Old		36 in number				

Samples may be seen at Allahabad Arsenal between the hours of 11 and 12 on any day except Sundays and holidays.

The rate should be quoted per cwt: ex Allahabad Arsenal.

Tenders for Lead will only be received from the license holder vide I.A. A. No. XI Section 4.

Intending tenderers for all metals will have to deposit Rs. 2,500 as a security deposit.

Khan Bahadur HAJI M. A. BAQI KHAN
M. A. QAIYUM KHAN
Government Auctioneer,
29, Chuk, Allahabad.
24602

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sinking and construction of a well at Poisar under Kandivli so as to reach this office on or before 15th instant. Any information required can be had at the District Local Board Office at Andheri.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.
Andheri, 9th December, 1925.
24609

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED—A competent and experienced DRAFTSMAN, having previous Railway experience for the office of the Executive Engineer, Baroda Division, Baroda.

Pay from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Applications with statement of qualifications and copies of testimonials should reach the Executive Engineer B. B. & C. I. Railway, Baroda Division Baroda, on or before 20th December, 1925

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Bombay, D/- December, 1925.
24610

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(In Vol. Liq.)

THE MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company called for to-day having been adjourned for want of QUORUM, the adjourned Meeting of the shareholders will be held in the office of Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & COMPANY, at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1925.

M. A. DAVAR,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
24611

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1913 ACT VII OF 1913 and IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Buckland on the 7th day of December, 1925, for confirming a resolution reducing the Ordinary share capital of the above Company from Rs. 40,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Buckland on the 5th day of January, 1926.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,
Solicitors to the Company.
C24605

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHIKHAIJI R. JALBHOY, of Karachi, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to her as Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 22nd December, 1923, and made between Bai Noorbai, widow of Ahmed Haji Hamid for self and as guardian of her two minor children of the one part and the said Bhikhaiji R. Jalbhoy of the other part. Any person having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bapty Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 (ninety-one) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 16105, and New Survey No. 5770, Cadastral No. 1005, Division Byculla, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 747 and Street Nos. 57 and 61, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kamatipura Bazar Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Pestonji and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura Sewer Street (now called Bapty Road), and which premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenant.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1925.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
24608

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF STEWART JACKS (MOTORS), LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1926, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Liquidator's Statement of Account commencing from 16th November, 1924, to 15th November, 1925, in the prescribed form containing the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation.
2. To consider the Liquidator's Report on the affairs of the Company.

If there will be no QUORUM, the Meeting will be ADJOURNED to the same day, time and place a week after, i.e., FRIDAY, the 22nd of January, 1926.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1925.

Per pro N. H. Mace,
A. F. CHINOY,
Liquidator.
C24572

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4644 of 1922.

HAJI BACHOO ALI and Another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

DATTOO JEITHA ESSA THAVER and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of December, 1925, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time). Subject to a mortgage for Rupees 75,000 and interest thereon, dated the 11th day of January, 1921, and a further charge for Rupees 75,000 and interest thereon dated the 1st day of February, 1921, in favour of Kanji Jadavji and his wife Velabai.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land originally of the Pension and Tax tenure but since converted into freehold estate with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on North side of Chinch Bunder 1st Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 1895, Old Survey Nos. 1328, 1329 and 1330, New Survey No. 3144 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. of Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3131 and Street Nos. 128 to 138 and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Karmali Surji, on or towards the West by the Dungri Tantanpura Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Allarakhia Ladha and partly by the property of Moreji Vina Ysavar and on or towards the South by the said first Chinch Bunder Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.
C24405

BIJOYA KABACH

A Talisman hallowed with Divine Tantric process, successfully used in 400 years; destroys diseases, poverty, misfortune; ensures Vigour, Sons and success, wealth in every undertaking (business, service, examination, litigation, love, race, lottery, etc.) Cost with postage Rs. 2.12. Foreign advance 8s. for Rd. Parcel. C. K. DEBI, c/o Durgabari, P. O. Chunta, Tipperah (India).

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Dewji Dharsey and others and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July, 1922, and made between Haji Vallimahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on Wednesday the 16th December, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collectors of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 522 Collectors New No. 54031, Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 2/3396 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 342 together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3885 (1) 3885 (2) 3885 (3) and Street No. 12—14—16, 16A and 16B, situate at and on the west side of Arthur Road Tardeo in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road on or towards the West and North by the property of Bai Rehmatbai widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 79 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH A THEATRE CALLED THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE, SITUATED AT GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Esufalli Mahomedbhai Lotia and the surviving Mortgagor Hassonally Ebrahimjee Ghadialee, the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of April, 1919, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee of the other part and also by an Indenture of Second Mortgage dated the 6th day of August, 1920 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Alibhoy Abdulhoosein Kikabhoy and others of the other part.

All that piece of Foras tenure (but now redeemed) admeasuring about 2,914 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 182,183 and 184 New No. 13699, Old Survey Nos. 184-185 and New Survey No. 6989 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 124 of Tardeo Division together with the messuage tenement or Theatre called "The New Imperial Theatre," standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3976, 3977, 3978, 3979 at 3984 E, Ward No. 2321, 2322, 2323 at 2328, Street No. 1, 275, 2, 3 at 8 and all which premises are situate at the Northern side of Grant Road and are bounded on the East by the property formerly of Babaji Kashinath but now of Ruttonsey Mooljee, on the West partly by the property of Manchubhai Balgovindas partly by the property formerly of Harivallabhdas Balgovindas but now of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Burjorjee Rustomjee Reporter, partly by the property of Anandjee Bhivanjee Kaikanee and partly by the property formerly of Mudhowjee Ghellabhai Ghaswalla but now of the Mortgagors, on or towards the North by the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckjee Petit and on or towards the South partly by the said Grant Road and partly by the property of Shaikh Mahomed Peerbhoy Fancy and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AGENTS WANTED.

ZINAT-E-SHABAB. (BLACK HAIR DYE)
BRINGS BACK THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR IN 3 MINUTES AND MAKES IT GLOSSY AND FRESH LOOKING. DOES NOT STAIN THE SKIN
Price As. 12 per phial.
JASWANT BROTHERS, MUTTRA U. P.

JASWANT BROTHERS, No. 2, MUTTRA.

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AMUSEMENTS

LAUGHS AND THRILLS
LAUGHS AND THRILLS
HAL E. ROACH PRESENTS
GLENN TRYON
IN
"The White Sheep"
A BIG NOVELTY PRODUCTION
FILLED WITH
ROMANCE, THRILLS & DRAMA.

Toby Tyler was "The White Sheep" in a family of Black ones. His father ruled the town with brickbats and a good vocabulary and his favourite sons had iron jaws—all save Toby, the gentle zephyr in this Royal family of Kansas cyclones. Then Patience came to town—cast admiring glances at "The White Sheep"—What Happened ? ! ! ! !

FELIX THE GOAT GETTER
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY TO-DAY
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
The Gorgeous film from Fairy-Tales.
Kamalatha
Produced by
KRISHNA FILMS CO.
will be screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

THIS WEEK
United Pictures Syndicate
present
CHHATRAPATI SHAMBHAJI
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & CO.
General Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.
27/29, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE EASTERN HOTEL, FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, LINENS, STOVES, ETC., ON MONDAY, THE 14TH DECEMBER AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

By order of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Mortgagee concerned Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co., Auctioneers, the stock-in-trade of the above Hotel such as marble tables, dumb-waiter, sideboard, hatstand, partition screen, electric lamps, and fans, iron, brass and wooden beds, towel horse, ice boxes, chairs, easychair, low chair, teapoys, wall clock, washing stand, marble top counter, show cases, clothes press, writing table, one lot table covers, napkins, glassware, crockery, dinner sets, tea sets, cutlery, etc.,

Catalogues published and the property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

EXTRA SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
OF
MANAPMAN
will be given at the GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
on FRIDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, 1925
BY THE
LALITKALADARSHA Coy.
to HONOUR PUBLICLY the HINDU TEAM
of the Quadrangular Cricket Matches and Especially
the HINDU PLAYERS FIGURING HIGHEST SCORE
and putting for the best Bowling average.
Sir CHUNILAL MEHTA
has most kindly consented to grace the occasion by his presence and preside over the function.

MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

December 10.

Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

December 11.

Lahore, Gordon, Kobe.
Margha, Milne, Dunkirk.
Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
Shirala, Hutchings, Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, December 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Shirala, 4872, Karachi, 12/12, M M and Co.
2 China, 4173, Aden, 12/12, M M and Co.
7 Falkenfels, 3852, N.F., 16/12, L Edwards.
8 Trantenfels, 3924, Hull, 13/12, L Edwards.
9 Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F., 19/12, M M and Co.
10 Genova 4201 Genoa 15/12 L Triestino.
11 City of Nagpur, 6289, L'pool, 12/12, E N and Co.
13 M Bute, 2745, Antwerp. 17/12, T M and Co.
16 Jalapalaka, 2630, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 15/12, S Hassam and Co.
3 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 16/12, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1937, Basreh, 11/12, M M and Co.
5 Sumatra Maru (s) 4272, Kobe, 9/12, O S Kaisha.
6 Jalatarang, 1464, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
10 & 11 Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 19/12, N Y K.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Surada, 3882 tons, N.F., 12/12, M M and Co.
F Ogarda, 3038, Cal, 13/12, M M and Co.
K Jaladuta, 2593, N.F., N.F., S S N Co. Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.

A MUNICIPAL ELECTION MANIFESTO

Mr. Ahmed abdeembhop Peerbhoy has addressed the following to the voters of A (Fort) Ward:—

The forthcoming Municipal General Election will be held some day in January 1926. It is a pleasure to inform you that I stand as one of the Candidates on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Municipal party from (A) Fort ward—the locality which is considered mainly a stronghold of "vested" interests," though fortunately it is not wholly devoid of nationalist element, and I sincerely count upon your goodself to belong to the latter.

I have full confidence in your high sense of patriotism and firmly believe that you will cast all your votes in favour of Nationalist cause for the full realisation of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Programme. I may be permitted to point out that you are entitled to 12 Votes, and trust that you will solidly support me with all your votes. But if the circumstances prevent you from doing so, I confidently hope you will be good enough to help me to win the election in National interest, with as many votes as you may possibly can spare.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION SCHEME FOR MADRAS.

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

On a requisition signed by telve councillors of the Madras Corporation it has been decided to hold a special meeting of the Corporation on Monday to consider a resolution relating to the appointment of a special educational officer immediately to work out a scheme of compulsory elementary education throughout the city under the general control of officer in charge of education.—A. P.

SCINDIA S. N. CO, LD.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The annual report of this company is out: and though it has declared a dividend of rupee one per share, its management is neither efficient nor economical.

(1) Nearly a crore of rupees is written off, being loss on the s.s. "Loyalty" etc.

(2) Loans given to Tricamji Jivandas and Mooljee Dharsi have not been yet recovered!

(3) Eastern Bunkers, Ltd., is run "evidently" at a profit; but higher rates are allowed to them for bunkering and stevedoring!

(4) The so-called net profit of ten lacs includes interest on securities viz., rupees four lacs! And agents get a commission of rupees forty thousand even on this interest!

(5) The Agents are generous with the shareholders' money! A top-heavy establishment continues despite all assurances for retrenchment; men without practical shipping experience are paid fat salaries! And as though, that is not enough, bonus is also to be paid; For what? For inefficient and uneconomical management;

(6) There is great anxiety to shut out new Directors; and hence it is proposed to raise the amount of qualification shares from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 75,000!

(7) The Agents may carry the report through; but the shareholders will be well advised to press for retrenchment, for the appointment of a Director or Directors of their own choice and not to buy ships without proper survey and scrutiny.

AN INDIAN JACKIE COOGAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every lover of the screen is acquainted with the name of little Jackie Coogan. To praise that darling of the Cinema-goer would be but superfluous. England, America and all other English speaking nations are justly proud of him. But India need not envy them their possession, for it has a Jackie Coogan of its own.

Last Sunday I had the good fortune to attend a matinee performance at the Ripon theatre. A South Indian Dramatic Company was enacting "Vally's Wedding." Miss Leelavathy who acted the part of Vally, the heroine, appeared in the second scene and treated the audience to half an hour's real good music. She has a wonderful voice and as for her acting, suffice it to say that you smiled when she smiled and cried when she cried. So much for that.

But the third scene was a veritable surprise. A lad of seven appeared as 'Kandan' the hero, to pay his homage to Vally. There was a titter of suppressed laughter among the spectators at the incongruity of it all—a courtier of seven at the feet of a damsel of twenty or more. But the laughter soon turned to a silent smile as the lad began his first song. The audience soon forgot that it was a mere boy asking for the hand of a woman big enough to be his mother. They only saw the ardent lover, pleading his love's cause with all the sincerity, strength and force of a Romeo. Would he win her, or would he lose? Hope, despair, pleasure and pain, were all there on his countenance. Superb acting, magnificent singing. There was a roar of applause from the audience as the curtain came down on the final scene in which he —a successful lover—clasps Vally to his heart with all the air of a conqueror proud of his conquest.

There's a "Jackie Coogan" now for India and India may well be proud of him. The public of Bombay will be pleased to understand that he is appearing as "Kovilan" at the Bombay theatre on Thursday night. The boy is a wonder and I hope Bombay will patronise him as he well deserves to be.—Yours, etc.

M. K.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Ramapati Roy, Electrical Engineer, who was charged on alleged wilful murder of a dancing girl named Kamala in connection with the shooting tragedy at Mugzid Bari Street on the night of 5th November, was committed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to sessions.

The magistrate framed charges against the accused and the accused stated that if he had to make a statement he would do so at the High Court. He mentioned a few names, including Birendra Nath Nag as his witnesses in the sessions.

A number of witnesses including Dr. Haridhan Dutt, Honorary Presidency Magistrate who recorded the statements of the accused and others who were in the hospital, were examined at length before the Magistrate.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Dec. 10.)

Mr. H. V. Brcham, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I.C.S.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be political Agent, Sawantwadi, vice Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S.

Mr. Ramchandra Ravji Sane, LL. B., on relief by Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., to do duty as an Extra Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, till he finishes the gang case, which is at present being heard by him, and thereafter to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. S. G. Kharkar, LL. B., reverting.

Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri, O.B.E., LL.B., on relief by Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., to be District and Sessions Judge, Kaira.

Mr. F. R. Gimmanney to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. J. Hobson.

Mr. J. Hobson, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Shapurji Darasha pending further orders.

Mr. Shapurji Darashah, on relief by Mr. J. Hobson, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Broach, vice J. W. Rowland, pending further orders.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, on relief by Mr. Shapurji Darashah, to be District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan on leave.

Mr. C. H. Jani, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner, during Mr. Savanur's absence on leave.

Mr. T. W. Marshall to be Superintendent of Prison, vice Khan Bahadur K. M. Clubwala, retiring with effect from the 24th December, 1925.

Mr. H. E. Lucas, Jailor, Eravda Central Prison, to act as Superintendent, Thana Special Prison, vice Mr. R. M. Lafa.

Mr. R. M. Lafa, on relief to be Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison, vice Mr. R. J. Jakatdar.

Mr. R. J. Jakatdar, on relief, to act as Superintendent, Deccan Convict Gang, vice Mr. A. E. Kately, reverting.

Mr. Narayan Sakharam Panse is appointed to prosecute or defend on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja George Jayaji Rao Scindia of Gwalior any suits that may arise in connection with the estates of His Highness in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sholapur and Satara.

Mr. H. M. Leverett of the Indian (Imperial) Police has been granted with effect from the 1st December 1925 leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr. Acott, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. G. L. Gajendragadkar, M. B. E.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Nasik, vice Mr. C. A. Beyts, C.B.E., I.C.S., deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. C. N. Millard to act temporarily as Collector of Nasik, from the date he took over charge from Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S.

Mr. Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta, Deputy Collector, is granted, with effect from the date of his reversion to the British service, leave on average pay for such period as may be due to him in combination with leave on half average pay for such period as would bring the combined period of leave up to 23rd August 1926 the date on which he has been permitted to retire.

Major E. S. Phipson, I.M.S., Health Officer, of the Port of Aden, and Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden, is granted leave on average salary for eight months and half average salary for four months with effect from the 28th December, 1925.

Mr. V. N. Shirodkar, M.B., B.S., to be Honorary Assistant Obstetric Physician at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for a period of two years.

Lieut.-Col. W. O'S. Murphy, I.M.S., Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for four months and twenty-four days combined with leave on half average pay for one year, one month and six days with effect from the 1st February 1926, or the subsequent date of relief,

Lieut.-Col. H. Melhuish, D.S.O., I.M.S., Director, Belgaum Vaccine Institute, to act as Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay vice Lt.-Col. W. O'S. Murphy during his absence on leave.

Dr. J. L. Pinto, D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, to act as Director, Belgaum, Vaccine Institute, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr. A. T. Gidwani as a temporary Assistant Mechanical Engineer on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme with effect from the date he reports himself for duty to the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.

Mr. E. M. Duggan, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.Inst.C.E., to act as Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, as a purely temporary measure, in addition to his own duties as Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. K. S. Framji, L.C.E., proceeding on leave.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during week in parts of Deccan and Karnetak. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Deccan. Supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING 1ST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(1st Race Starts 1-45 p.m. (S T.).

THE ARAB INAUGURATION HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Cup value £100 and Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. Trainer of the winner Cup value £25 and rider of the winner a whip value £10. Handicap for Arabs in I and II Class.

Tarick 10, Mikado 9-12, Silver Thrush 9-10, Adwan 9-2, Rarity 92, Safety 90, Mozan 90, Khataf 9, Karikata 8-9, Hawam 8-8 Gosub 8-8, Apollo 8-5, Hazal 8-3, Squire 8-3, Kandinava 8-3, Some Surrise 8-1, Alder 7-12, Ballard 7-9, Zoolfakar 7-6 St. Andrews' Eve 7-6, Hyder Pasha 7-6, Cardiff 7-2, Hishan 7-2, Nassim 6-9.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Ditance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Terms Arab Ponies III Class.

DIVISION I.

Leachman 9-5, Raad 9-3 Rumuah 9-2, Silver King 9-2, Bairaq 9-1, Sanderson 8-13 Watchmaker 8-13, Hurchan 8-13, Pride 8-13, Guljamal 8-12, Bucknell 8-11, Rifle 8-10, Wahab 8-9, Amood 8-9, Goolfahab 8-9, Faisal 8-9, Silver Cup 8-6, Towfik 8-6, Sabir 8-3, Nameos 8-2, Trusty 8-2, Amalfi 7-7.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Terms Arab Ponies III Class.

DIVISION II.

Kowkab 9-6, Jaffer 9-3, Othello 9-2, Dawood 9-2, Favourite 9-2, Zulu 9, Cheerful 8-13, Arab Prince 8-13, Vin 8-13, Nadir Shah 8-10 Yadhgar 8-10, Young Wildeye 8-9, Hashash 8-9, Rose 8-6, Parrins Hope 8-6, Red Lips 8-6, Radium 8-6, Esser 8-2, Riyak 8, Sabha 8, My Moon 7-12.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Terms Arab Ponies III Class.

DIVISION III.

Crown 9-5, Rehearsal 9-4, Moosad 8-13, Yousur 8-10, Noori 8-10 Georjee 8-9, Gazelon 8-9, Nashat Beg 8-9, Mocharib 8-9, Nizamuddin 8-9, Bon Voyage 8-9, Subehai 8-6, Kannan 8-6, Arabian Star 8-6, Desert Knight 8-6, Hawa 8-6, Adonis 8-6, Maklis Beg 8-6, Moofak 8-6 Pasha 8-6, Nayim 8-5, Naddas 8-2.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Terms Arab Ponies III Class.

DIVISION III.

Mana's 9-6, Solomen's Song 9-2, Atab 9-2, Balkees 9, Yildiz 8-12, Bhawani Prasad 8-12, Ferozeshah 8-9, Sabaul-Khair 8-9, Zirgam 8-9, Collingwood 8-9, Hamdan Simri, 8-6, Witness 8-6, Jitrilli 8-6, Weldon 8-6, Budder 8-6 Hindoostan 8-6, Hopeful 8-6, Guinea Mohur 8-6 Lakistan 8-2, Inspector 8-2, Royal George 7-13, Shylock 7-7.

THE INAUGURATION CUP. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Cup value £100 and Rs. 20,000, second Rs. 7,000; third Rs. 3,00. Trainer of the winner Cup value £25 and rider of the winner a whip value £10.

Handicap Horses I and II Class.

My Lord 9-10, Joe's Luck 8-13, Henri 8-11 French Briar 8-10, Wasp 8-8 Courier 8-2, Night Watchman 7-13, Heron 7-12, Krishna Kumari 7-11, Brasidas 7-11, Stone Marten 7-9, Starboard 7-9 Nougat 7-7 Precious Lass 7-4, Lomond Hills 7-2 George Phillips 7-2.

THE REDCAR PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. Handicap Horses III & IV Class.

Domestic Bond 9-4, Jovial 9-2, Radha Piari 9-2, Charena 9, Coxcomb 8-13, Revue 8-12, Tycho 8-6, Musk Rat 8-4, Lady Junior 8-4, Poet's Dream 7-13 Lomo 7-12, Rock Rose 7-2, Headstrong 7.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1000. Handicap Horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Maryland 9-6, Wooer 9-6, Churchtown 9-1 Georgina 8-7 Arrowy 8-5, The Flivver 8-4, Ad Dominium 8-3, Green Islet 8-1, Cradle Hill 8-1, Mendy 7-8, Killilini 7-8, New Style 7-6, Ojira 7-6 Longleat 6-13.

THE TULSI PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 700. Handicap Arabs II Class.

Shahir 9-2, Hazim 9, Security 8-12, Costa Rica 8-10, Prince Royal 8-10, Malikizaman 8-8, Shahebad 8-7, Shehzada 8-7, Hishan 8-6 Commander 8-6, Cardiff 8-6, Moscow 8-5, Arthur 8-5, Alfie 8-3, Sinnan 8-2, Simla 8, Silver Cloud 7-12 White Boy 7-12, Huntsman 7-10, Mahmood 7-9, Kadir Hajaz 7-8, Eser 7-4 Rex 7-4.

POLO AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

Preliminary matches in connection with the Wallace Cup Polo Tournament were played here this afternoon. The entries included only four teams.

First match played between Queen's Royal Regiment and Allahabad Gymkhana ended in victory for the former by 3 goals to 2.

The second match played between Durham Light Infantry and Cawnpore Gymkhana resulted in victory for Light Infantry by 5 goals to one.

The finals will be played on 11th December.—A. P.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 70 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 9.27 good enquiry.
Egyptian f. G.F. Sakellaridis 18.40
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Jan.	19.13
March	19.24
May	18.96

New York Noon Call.

Jan.	19.16
March	19.21
May	18.97

New Orleans 10 a.m.

Jan.	18.87
March	18.59

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

London, Dec. 9.

Jan.	10.04 plus 12
March	10.05 plus 12
May	10.05 plus 11
July	9.97 plus 12
August	9.90 plus 14
September	9.84 plus 15
October	9.74 plus 12

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	9.84—.02
March	9.88—.01
May	9.89—.01
July	9.86+.02
October	9.67+.02

EGYPTIANS.

Jan	17.20—.2
March	17.05—.5

EGYPTIAN.

January	17.10—.05
March	16.90—.15

London, Dec. 9.

Exchange Belgium 107.03.
Exchange Athens 371.50.
Cuban Sugar 11/3 Nov.-Dec. sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

December	9.85—.5
January	9.86—.6
February	9.85—.6
March	9.89—.4
April	9.87—.4
May	9.90—.4
June	9.86—.1
July	9.84—.1
August	9.76—unchanged.
Sept.	9.72 plus 3
Oct.	9.65 plus 3
Nov.	9.56 plus 3
Dec.	9.57 plus 0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

December	17.40—.7
January	17.15—.7
February	17.15—.5
March	17.05—.5
April	17.05—.5
May	17.05—.5
June	17.05—.5
July	17.10—.5
August	17.20—.5
September	17.35—.5
October	17.35—.25
November	17.40—.5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Scinde, "Good"	7.40
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.80
Scinde, "Fine"	8.20
Bengal, "Good" B	7.50
Bengal, "Fully Good"	7.90
Bengal, "Fine"	8.30
Oomra, "Good"	8.10
Oomra, "Fully Good"	8.50
Oomra, "Fine"	8.90
Broach, "Good"	8.60
Broach, "Fully Good"	9.00
Broach, "Fine"	9.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 9.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000.
Day's Exports to Continent	10,000.

Futures at New York.

January	19.45—.27.
March	19.46—.15.
May	19.10—.7.
July	18.75—unchanged.

Spot Cotton at New York 20.60—40.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 19.28—unchanged.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—

January	19.02—.4.
March	19.76—.6.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	17.
Demand Bills	4.84,50.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 69½.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 9.

Futures at New York.

Jan	19.18—.27
March	19.31—.15
May	19.03—.7
July	18.75—unchanged.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Jan	9.86—.6
March	9.89—.4
May	9.90—.1
July	9.84—.1

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 935.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs. 1000.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 985.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 117½.
Bank's buying 60 d/st D. P. Rs. 113½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 128.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Dec. 9.

Tele. Transfers 1 67/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4.4 11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 quiet.
Exchange Belgium 107.03

London, Dec. 9.

Rentes 3 per cent 46½
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3½
Interest 7 days' market loans 3 7/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3rd inst
Bars sold £540,000.
Sovereigns for export to Argentine £22,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	915
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	159½
Shanghai	209
Japan	117 1/4
Singapore	156½

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	23.91
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.14
Prague	163.50

London, Dec. 9.

Exchange on London in Paris 129.20
Exchange on London in Germany 20.36½
Exchange on London in Italy 120.40
New York, Dec. 9.
Demand Bills 4.84.50

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3 Months 4½ per cent.
6 months 4 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5½ per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s 11/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 13½

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Sovereigns Ready	13/5/0
Sovereigns Forward	13/5/6
National Bank Bar Gold	21/6/6

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3.3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21.3-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-3-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-13-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-13.0.

London, Dec. 9.

Bar gold ready s.84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 32-1.
Silver forward d. 32.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Nothing doing. We expect prices to remain at about the present level. The undertone is steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £36 1/4 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 3/8 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 1/16 —3/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 3/4 plus 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £55 7/16 plus 1/16
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 3/4 —1/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent £57 3/4 —1/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Ready:—21/3/6.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/3/9. At 6 p.m. 21/3/9
Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/4. At 6 p.m. 21/4.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Ready:—72/6.
Vaida Magsar.—Opening 72/6. At 6 p.m. 72/6.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 71/13. At 6 p.m. 71/13.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 71/13. At 6 p.m. 71/13.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/9/0.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 1/0/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

WHEAT

London, Dec. 9.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. D/J sellers 62/6
Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Jan./Feb value 63/6, Dec. sellers 64/3.
Tone:—Quiet lower more offering.
Australian Dec./Jan. buyers 62/6.
Tone:—Quiet lower more offering.

SEEDS

London, Dec. 9.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec./Jan. sellers £17 3/4
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan./Feb. paid £17 3/4, paid sellers 17 5/8.
Tone:—Quiet and easier closed flat lower.
Cottonseed Bombay D/J value £7 5/8
Castorseed Bombay D/J sellers £19 3/8, J/F paid 19 late yesterday.
Tone:—Firm.
Linseed Bombay D/J nominal £21 5/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton D/J sellers 20 5/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton D/J sellers 21 1/4.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton D/J nominal £20 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow.
Yellow Cawnpore D/J sellers £2 1/4

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Ready prices have declined by about 4 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled easier to-day evidencing a drop oo 2 to 4d. in Java and of 3 to 5d. per cwt. in B.R.B. Sugar prices forward deliver.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/14 per cwt.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Sh. 14/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 14/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November Sh. 14/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 14/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 16/3.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15/2½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/sept. sellers 15/3¼
Tone:—Firm and quiet.

London, Dec. 9.

Cuban Sugar 11/6 Nov.Dec. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 9.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags D/J buyers £20 3/4
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M nearest value £29 1/8
Tone:—Firmly held and nothing doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Dec. 25/6.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Jan./April sellers 35/4½

RUBBER

London, Dec. 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan./Feb. 52.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot, Dec. buyers 55 1/4
Tone:—Rather irregular closing steady nears firm.
Ribbed Smoke Sheets Dec. paid buyers 55 1/4.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 13.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Mill shares remained firm by good purchases in B. Dying Jazul, Century, Simplex anh Colaba market improved to Rs. 19 to 15. Cotton is going down and hence—future of Industry is bound to improve although the balance sheets for 1925 will not be so hopeful but at present it seems that well managed mills are likely to make at least one anna per lb.

In cash shares there was fair inquiry in Edward Sassoon, Dawn, Gokak, Pabanly, E. D. United, Khotam at improved rates.

Tata Hydro, Andhra, and Tata power were also in requests the tone of market is firm.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3	69 8
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77
Imperial	500	40	1450
Imperial Contributory	½125	10	370
Union	75	—	2 15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi.	10	—	8 12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32 4
Indian Cement O.	350	—	28
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50 12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	144
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	109
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	77
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	30	5 p.c.	69 8
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86 8
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	622 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	120
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205
Scindia Steam	30		7 14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		825
Andhra Valley P.	1000	—	820
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	96 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	58
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	877 8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	910
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	360
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	480
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	945
Indian Cotton	125	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	210 xD
New Berar	500	80	855
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	615
New Prince of Wales	500	61	790
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630 +D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	132 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	7
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	405
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	106 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	41
British Burma Petroleum	100	Sh. 8	5 6
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		175
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	302 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	—	87
Tata Iron Pref.	100	—	21
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	40
ata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	11
Thacker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	19
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500
Jupiter	15	..	4 4
New India	25	1-0	11 10
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	810
Vulcan	10	—	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	375
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	8 8
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	835
Bombay Industrial	100	—	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20
Century	100	20	392 8
Central India O.	100	16	450
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	402 8
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	126 4
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	200
Currimbhoy	250	—	325
David	500	—	350
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2050
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	212 8
New Great Eastern	200	10y	281 4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	75
Pearl	250	12	430
Pheonix	100	15	432 8
Planet	100	—	12
Premier	100	—	50
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	20
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	1200	7800
Simplex	250	—	147 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	47 8
Standard	500	100	1150
Swadeshi	100	18	437 8
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	63 12
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1725
Vishnu P.	500	35	535
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	530
Dawn	250	40	580
Diamond O.	100	—	5
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	1—2—0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	280
Edward Sassoon	200	—	140
Elphinstone O.	100	—	27 8
Emperor Edward	500	—	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	828 12
Finlay	100	20	125
Framjee Petit	1000	—	500
Globe	100	—	42 8
Gokak	100	7	125
Gold Mohur	100	..	14
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1080
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	190
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	380
Indian Woollen	50	—	2
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	70
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	100
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	900
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4625
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	30
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	110
Madras United	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100
Mathradas	100	—	90

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Dec

Ahmedabad	383-12
Bombay Cotton	315
Bombay Dyeing	827-8 836-4 827-8 835
Century	382-8 393-12 382-8 392-8
Central India	446-4, 450, 446-4 450
Colaba Land	120, 126-4 118-12 125
Orescent	200
Edward Sassoon	140
Fazulbhoy	822-8 832-8 822-8 828-12
Finlay	122-8
Globe	42-8
Gokak	125
Indian Bleaching	190
Indore Malwa	380
Kohinoor	850
Madhowjee	110
Mathuradas	90
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	110
New Great	270, 288-4 270, 281-4
Pabaney	250
Pearl	425, 430 425 430
Phoenix	432-8
Simplex	135, 148-12 135, 147-8
Swadeshi	437-8
Swan Mills	160
Tata Mill	63-2

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	132-8
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord	120
	96-4
Bundi Cement	8-12
Indian Cement	27-8
Central India Mining	32-4
Katni Cement Ord.	28-12
Shivrajpur	50-12
Tata Hydro	873-12 880, 873-12 877-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	11-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	40

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/13.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/14.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 109

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES

London, Dec. 9.

Hongkong £128½
Chartered Bank £21
National Bank £46½
P. and O. Bank £9
Eastern Bank £6

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Jute:—Albion 463, Alliance 515, Anglo-India 405, Auckland 240, Barnagore 163, Bally 195, Birla 8/10, Belvedere 488, Budge-Budge 430, Caledonian 565, Chapdani 174, Clive 6/2, Cheviot 252, Dalhousie 372, Delta 90, Empire 50/8, Fort Gloster 815, Fort William 325, Gondalpara 850, Goureporo 880, Hukumchand 10/2, Hooghly 74/8, Howrah 37/12, Kamarhatty 580 Kankanarrah 475, Kelvin 780, Kinnison 965, Lansdowne 264, Lawrence 600, Lothian 380, Naihati 457, National 27/4, New Central 570, Northbrook 51/8, Nudea 50, Orient 197, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 61/8, Soorah 28, Standard 400, Union 565, Waverly 7, Hessian 21/10, Jute 129,

Cotton.—Agra United 13, Bengal Nagpur 24/12, Dunbar 180, Keshavram Cotton 4/8.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4/10, Madon Theatres 3 Imperial Bank 14/47, Imperial Conty 370.

Remarks:—Market bit quiet Alliance 515 owing less dividend expected.

BARLEY

London, Dec. 9.

Karachi Barley nominal.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 45/6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 48/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet demand.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ½ to 1,		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 8 0
Koger Brass metal ½ to 1		56 0 0
" " 1½ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		62 8 0

METALS

London, Dec. 9.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 5/16
Copper Braziers £76
Yellow Metal £69 3/4
Hard Spelter £33
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.
Tin Block £287 1/4.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

		Per lb.	Rs a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½		0 11 0
Do.	No. 20 1/4		0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2		0 11 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2		0 10 9
David	No. 10 1/2		0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2		0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2		0 11 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/2		0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 6½		0 10 0
Light House	No. 6½		0 9 9
Japan	No. 40-1		4 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2		1 5 9
Japan	No. 20		0 14 0
Japan	No. 32		1 1 6

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Dec. 10.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
E D. Sassoon	,,	1 0 0
Elphinstone	,,	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 14 6
Jamsheti	,,	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	,,	1 3 6
Hindustan	,,	1 4 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 4 9
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5203/5303.		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	,,	1 3 9
David Mill	,,	1 4 0
Apollo	,,	1 3 2
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 0
Long Cloth X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 3
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 0
Gold Mohur	,,	1 2 0
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 2 3
Sakuntala	,,	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 5 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 4 6
Century	,,	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 10 0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	,,	5 8 0
Century	,,	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 15 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 10 0
Bombay United	,,	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	13 12 0
Textile Mill 23½	,,	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
E. D. Rachael	,,	10 2 0
Hindustan	,,	
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	,,	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 6
Striped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	,,	3 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 0
David	,,	1 3 0

CURRENCY COMMISSION

UNSATISFACTORY PERSONNEL.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has forwarded to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency the following statement of views of the Chamber:—

Before my Committee proceed to reply to the questionnaire they would like to convey to the Commission the feelings of the public in general and the commercial community in particular regarding the unsatisfactory nature of their personnel. The Commission may not be unaware of the resolution moved by Mr. Raju in the Legislative Assembly and adopted by that body, as a result of which, it is presumed this Royal Currency Commission has come to be appointed. It was as follows:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a Committee with a majority of Indian Non-Officials in it and with an Indian Chairman be immediately appointed to examine the whole question of Exchange and Currency in the light of the experience gained since the date of the publication of the Babington-Smith Committee Report and to make recommendations as to the best policy to be pursued to secure a system of Currency and Exchange best suited to the interests of India."

It is interesting to note that the Honourable Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, Government of India, emhasised in one of his speeches before the Legislative Assembly, before Mr. Raju's resolution was moved, that Government would appoint an authoritative committee fully representative of Indian opinion to consider an improved method of the Gold Exchange Standard. An amendment was moved to Mr. Raju's resolution and Sir Basil Blackett speaking on this amendment observed thus:—

"The Government of India are prepared to accept the amendment as it stands, that is in place of the words "a majority of Indian non-officials and an Indian Chairman" the words "an effective and adequate representation of Indian interests should be substituted."

Speaking before the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on 3rd July 1925 Sir Basil Blackett again emphasised what he had previously said in the Assembly:—

"I can assure this Chamber that there is every intention on the part of the Government to do its best to secure adequate and satisfactory Indian representation when it is appointed."

It is deeply to be regretted that notwithstanding these repeated promises, the personnel of the Commission did not prove to be either adequate or representative of Indian interests nor satisfactory to the Indian public opinion. Protests against the personnel were made both by the Legislative Assembly and this Chamber, as also throughout the country. Unfortunately, the Government of India, as is usual with them on such occasions, did not respond to the public feeling by appointing three representative Indians commanding public confidence and the result is that this commission will start on their work with a good deal of public prejudice against them, and their findings will be regarded, however genuine and *bona fide* they may be, with suspicion and distrust. My Committee are therefore constrained to observe that Government have, by their lack of response to public outcry, done an injustice to this Commission which should not have been placed in such a situation by them. They have thought it their duty to place these facts before the Commission with a view of conveying to them the disappointment felt by the public in general and the commercial community in particular at the non-fulfilment of promises made by the Honourable the Member for Finance.

My Committee further desire to point out that out of the 10 members of the Commission, only one represents the Bombay Presidency, viz., Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, although it is acknowledged that Bombay is the real centre for Finance, while Bengal has a preponderating majority of European and Indian members.

They also may be further allowed to observe, that whilst out of the ten members of the Commission, as many as five are connected with the Imperial Bank of India, and one other member is a representative of the Exchange Banks, Government have absolutely ignored the claims of other Indian Banks and have not appointed any one connected with these institutions which, my Committee regard as a grave error of judgment.

GOLD STANDARD.

With these remarks, my Committee will now turn to the terms of reference to the Royal Commission which are:—

(1) to examine and report on the Indian Exchange and Currency system and practice;

(2) to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of India; and

(3) to make recommendations.

As for the first point, the present Indian Exchange and Currency system is what is commonly described as the Gold Exchange Standard system and my Committee have repeatedly expressed their very strong views against the same and asked for the establishment of a real gold standard system with a gold currency in circulation. Therefore the kind of modification of the present system, that my Committee consider not only desirable but also necessary, is the establishment of an effective Gold Standard which has been the goal aimed at, from the very beginning when 30 years ago we decided to give up the silver standard and closed the Mints to the free coinage of silver. This was put very clearly by the Committee of 1893 commonly known as the Fowler Committee, which definitely said that it was of opinion that the habit of hoarding did not present such practical difficulties as to justify a permanent refusal to allow India to possess a Gold Currency. That Committee also laid down that while the British Sovereign should be made legal tender in India they thought that the Indian Mints should at the same time be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of Gold, and they explained that they recommended these measures for adoption as they were looking forward to the effective establishment of a Gold Standard with a Gold Currency, based upon the principles of the free inflow and outflow of Gold. My Committee are strongly of opinion that if the above recommendations of the Fowler Committee had been carried out, India would have been placed on an effective Gold Standard many years ago and the country would have been saved from the disastrous consequences of the manipulation which the Gold Exchange Standard system facilitated. Unfortunately, the Government of India disregarded this most important recommendation of the Fowler Committee and continued to manipulate the Indian Currency system in the way it best suited them, and perhaps suited also the interests of London, as the world's central Gold market, because the steps taken were calculated to prevent gold coming to India to be tendered to the Currency authorities here, and to encourage the issue of enormous quantities of the token rupees against the sterling handed over in London to the Secretary of State. There were continual protests from the Indian Commercial community against this procedure and a definite demand for an effective Gold Standard with a Gold Currency was put forward in 1912 in the Imperial Council of those days by the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, an ex-President of this Chamber. Partly as a consequence of this agitation, the Royal Commission commonly known as the Chamberlain Commission was appointed in 1913 to investigate the system and practice in vogue in those days. They coolly brushed aside the above fundamental recommendation of the Fowler Committee and reported that although the belief of that Committee was that a Gold Currency in active circulation was an essential condition of the maintenance of the Gold Standard in India; they (the Chamberlain Commission,) considered that the history of the previous fifteen years clearly showed that the Gold Standard had been firmly secured without this condition This whitewashing decision of the Chamberlain Commission by which the wrong practice in vogue since 1900 was tried to be justified is directly responsible for the mistakes in the management of our Currency system during the last ten years, when it was clean forgotten that India had been firmly established on a Gold Standard and the ratio was moved up on the ground of rise in general prices etc. which had nothing to do with gold. This would not have been possible, if we had an effective Gold Standard in this country and the rupees had been circulating only as tokens just as shillings d. in England. Therefore the first point in the reform of the present practice that my Committee would insist on, is an effective Gold Standard with a Gold Currency.

This naturally leads to the question, what kind of Gold Currenly my Committee have in mind. Our reply would be that as the sovereign has been the legal tender in India, ever since we changed over to the Gold Standard, it may be allowed to continue as our standard gold coin but only on one condition viz., that it should be minted in India just as sovereigns are now being minted in the Dominions. This had been actually done in 1918 and so what my Committee now advocate is no new departure. However, if there are any obstacles to-day in the way of sovereign being allowed to be coined in this country, then my Committee would ask that the Gold coin should be the Gold Mohur of 1918 which was of exactly the same weight, fineness, and dimensions as the sovereign. As soon as it is decided that the Gold Standard should be made effective in this country, all further coining of rupees should be entirely discontinued, and all new coinage (except of course subsidiary coins) should be confined to gold and gold only. When gold is tendered by bankers for local currency, that gold should be coined into Mohurs and kept in the Paper Currency Reserve until it is required to go into circulation. The question would naturally arise as to what should be the relation of the gold coin to the rupees now in actual circulation. My Committee think that there can be only one answer viz., that the Gold Mohur should be equal to Rs. 15 as it actually was under the Act of 1918, because it was at this ratio that the rupees had circulated ever since 1893 and any change in such ratio would vitiate all long term contracts expressed in terms of rupees.

RUPEE COINAGE.

My Committee have not overlooked the difficulty that the very large amount of silver rupees now in circulation presents, and they advocate that the present rupees should be allowed to continue as full legal tender for the present, the only change to be made being that no further rupees should be allowed to be coined.

The next point that we should have to consider would be the encashment of the Note Issue. My Committee consider that the best solution of this difficulty will be to permit encashment for the present in either rupees or Mohurs or both at the option of the Government. This will protect the Reserves of Gold against any undue raid by the public and on the other hand permit of the gold being gradually passed into circulation as and when it was found to be expedient to do so.

My Committee would like to make it clear that the above suggestion of encashment in Rupees or Mohurs and of allowing rupees to continue to remain full legal tender is intended only for the first stage of going oevr to the effective Gold Standard and that as soon as our Reserves become sufficiently strong in the matter of gold holding, the question of some limit on the legal tender of the rupee would have to be considered, say within ten years after the new system comes into force.

The next point that my Committee would like to emphasise is that no currency shall be issued in future against anything but Gold. As regards sales of Council Bills they should be restricted to the actual needs of the Secretary of State for the year.

IMPERIAL BANK.

My Committee would like to mention in this connection that it will now be best to hand over to the Imperial Bank of India the charge of Currency and Note Issue under such restrictions and safeguards as may be deemed necessary for correct functioning of the Gold Standard and the automatic expansion and contraction of the circulation, such restrictions and safeguards to be clearly laid down by law.

They would also like to emphasise that not only Currency and Note Issue operations, but the whole remittance operations of the Government of India should now be entrusted to, and carried on, through the Imperial Bank of India and that the Finance Department should divest itself of all this work which is essentially of a banking nature.

They would also urge that the balances of the Secretary of State in England should also hereafter be left with the Imperial Bank of India in London.

My Committee would also urge the greater development of banking facilities all over India, as they feel not only that the present facilities are still inadequate, but also that such development will very much facilitate the smoother working of the Currency system in India.

My Committee will now briefly touch up on the various points raised by the Joint Secretaries in their memorandum.

The first question is:—"Is the time ripe for a solution of our Currency problem?" and my Committee's reply would be that it has long been ripe as so many countries have now reverted to the Gold Standard, while India, the one country whose balance of trade gives it command of large amounts of prices of commodities by free flow of comparative importance of stability in internal prices and in foreign exchanges my Committee are of opinion that while both are desirable Government manipulation to bring about any such stability even if that were possible is to be very much deprecated. The right solution is to go to the Gold Standard which will give India firstly exchange stability with every important Gold Standard country in the world, and next greater stability in the general level prices of commodities by free flow of commodities from countries where they may be cheaper to the countries where they may be dearer. Therefore if the stability of prices and of exchanges is a desirable thing to achieve, it furnishes a most important reason for going back to the Gold Standard without undue delay.

My Committee do not wish to discuss the effects of a rising or falling rupee nor of a high or low rupee on trade and industry, because they cannot agree that the standard money of any country should be manipulated on such considerations because any such manipulation vitiates all outstanding contracts and inflicts unmerited hardship and injustice on different sections of the community.

The second question is:—"With relation to what standard and at what rate should the rupee be stabilised and when should the decision be taken?" Our answer is that there is no question of stabilising the rupee. What my Committee desire is a Gold Standard.

EXCHANGE RATE.

The third question is:—"If the rate selected differs materially from the present ruling rate how should transition be achieved?" This question implies stabilising of the rupee with foreign currencies which we have already said we do not want. As for the method of passing over the transition period my Committee would leave it to experts. My Committee consider that what will be required if India has a Gold Standard will be fixed relation of its token rupee to its Standard Gold Coin for internal purposes only. They however think that such internal ratio should be 1/15th of the gold sovereign or the Gold Mohur and will only add that the pre-war par did differ in the case of England very materially from the Gold value of the £ early in 1924 and there were fluctuations before the pre-war par was reached. There will be similar fluctuations here also, but they should not deter us from selecting such internal ratio as may be dictated by sound scientific and economic considerations.

The fourth question is about the measure to be adoped, and whether the Gold Exchange Standard should be continued. The reply to this will be found in the principal part of this memorandum.

As for the composition, size, location and employment of our Paper Currency Reserve, my Committee consider that (1) it should be composed very largely of gold coin and bullion although some part may be in securities; (2) its location should be in India at least as regards the gold part of it.

As for what is now called the Gold Standard Reserve, my Committee suggest (1) that a part of it may be transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve to give it a larger backing of Gold and gold securities and thus facilitate the establishment of an effective gold standard; (2) that the remainder may be held in reserve for the support of the gold standard system that is herewith proposed to be introduced.

The fifth question is about the control and management of the Note Issue. My Committee would like to see this handed over to the Imperial Bank. The metallic backing should be as largely as possible in gold. The encashment facilities should be as liberal and extensive as circumstances permit.

The sixth question is as to minting and use of gold as Currency; the views of my Committee have already been indicated in the earlier part of this statement.

The seventh question refers to the remittance operations of the Government. My Committee feel that all such operations should now be carried on through the Imperial Bank of India.

The eighth question refers to seasonal demands for currency. My Committee would suggest that the total of such currency to be issued should be ten per cent. of the then existing note issued and that such issue should be made when the bank rate is as follows:—

10 crores when the bank rate is 6 per cent. and the rest when the bank rate is 7 per cent.

The ninth and the last question is about purchases of silver. My Committee consider that all such purchases ought always to have been made by open tender in India in rupees and for delivery in India, but they think the issue is now merely academical because if further coinage of rupees is discontinued, no silver will be required to be purchased by Government for many years, if at all.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION

ARRIVES TO-MORROW.

The South African Indian Deputation expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow The deputation is well representative of the South African Indians and is headed by Dr. Abdur Rehman well-known for his work in the cause of Indians and coloured people, in South Africa. The members of the deputation, who number eight, are putting up during their stay in Bombay at Seth Ismail Musa's bungalow, Fodder Road.

It is understood that they are not going to make any pronouncements or statement before they see the Viceroy before whom they will represent the whole case of the Indians in South Africa.

Dr. Abdur Rehman, who leads the deputation is a Malayese gentleman educated Europe. Dr. Abdur Rehman is the only coloured member of the Provincial Council of the Cape and belongs to General Smuts' party. Though Malayese he is highly respected both by the coloured people and the Europeans and has identified himself with the Indian cause. Dr. Rehman comes to India in the dual capacity of a representative both of the South Indian Congress of Durban and the Natal Indian Association—an institution which boasts of a large and influential following of rich Indian merchants.

Besides Dr. Abdur Rehman there are seven members of the deputation some of whom are sent by the Natal Indian Congress while the rest represent the British Indian Association of Transvaal.

The Natal Congress representatives are Messrs. James Godfrey, a Barrister-at-Law with a huge practice in Natal both amongst the Europeans and the Indians. He is a colonial of Indian Christian extraction and his coming to India means a huge sacrifice both of his time and money. Another gentleman who hails from Natal is Mr. Amod Bhayat, President of the Natal Indian Congress and a merchant at Petermaritzburg. Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, that devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi and son of the Grand Old Man of Durban also comes from Natal. He has a brilliant record of social service to his credit specially in the sphere of education and ameliorating the lot of poor Indians and the coloured people. Another Natal representative is Mr. Pather, a descendant of an early Indian settler and a devoted worker in the Indian cause. An editor of a Hindi paper in Natal is also included in the deputation—Mr. Bhawani Dayal. A Behari by birth he edits a Hindi paper and has a large following among the Indians and the coloured people.

Mr. Mirza, a school teacher in Pretoria represents the British Indian Association of Transvaal. He is educated in England and largely associated himself with the Khilafat work in South Africa.

Mr. Ismail comes out as the representative of the British Indian Cape Council. He is known as an active worker in South Africa, and has been in close touch with members of the Union Parliament. He is respected both by the Europeans and the Indians.

MRS. NAIDU'S "AT HOME."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is giving an "At Home" at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday to meet the Indian deputation from South Africa. About one hundred prominent citizens of Bombay belonging to all parties have been invited.

A meeting of the members of the Imperial Citizenship Association and others interested in the question of Indians abroad will be held on Monday 14th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to confer with the Deputation.

TO WAIT UPON THE VICEROY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has received intimation from His Excellency Lord Reading that he will receive the South African Delegation on the 19th instant.

INDIANS ABROAD.

NON-PARTY ORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Chintamani, Pandit Kunzru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Mr. H. S. Dikshit propose to start a non-party organisation with the object of diffusion of correct information with regard to the condition of Indians abroad, and to render them every service that lies in country's power. The need for such an organisation and its objects were fully explained in a letter to Mahatma Gandhi recently by Pandit Harishankar Dikshit. A meeting of invited ladies and gentlemen will be held at the "Leader" office Allahabad on Sunday. Invitations have been issued from the "Leader" office but certain well-known elected representatives of the people have been ignored.

TRANSFER OF CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S MOTION IN CORPORATION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has given notice that at the December meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, he will move:—

"That, this Corporation deplores that in placing on the statute book the Act to Transfer the Improvement Trust to the Corporation, Government should have ignored the views of the Corporation in several material particulars and appoints the following Committee (to be named at the meeting) to consider and report in consultation with the Commissioner such alterations in the said Act as will meet the original demands of the Corporation and to prepare and submit a draft representation accordingly."

SPECIAL TRAIN TO CAWNPORE.

A Congress special will run for Cawnpore from Bombay on or about the 22nd instant Delegates and visitors from Bombay, Gujrat, Karnatak, and Maharashtra who desire to travel by this train are requested to communicate immediately with the Secretaries Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House" Bombay 4, not later than Friday the (18th inst.).

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.

The first session of the Conference will be held at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.

With a view to facilitate to the working of the Conference the Bombay Council of Social Workers decided to call for papers on the subjects that will be taken up for discussion. In response to the request, 17 papers were received as given below:—

Untouchability 3; Prison Reform 1; Adult Education 2; Housing Problem 2, Village Sanitation 5; Unemployment 2, and Legal Aid Work 1.

The papers have now been printed and circulated among the delegates.

There are about 250 delegates. About 50 institutions have joined the Conference and it is expected that the papers previously circulated among the delegates will serve as a fruitful basis for discussion.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Jutes opened practically unchanged this morning, but owing to an easier gunny market, holders of speculative stocks began to sell which caused rates to fall away. Very little demand existed for hundred rupee shares and those companies which came to business fetched lower values. Certons registered hardly any changes in absence of much business. Coals sustained interest taken in this section has conduced to some improvement in prices. Teas were enquired for only to slight extent at easier rates. Rubbers generally denoted steady feeling. Miscellaneous.—No interesting features to record excepting some firmness in sugars.

Government Securities:—5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 105/6, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 101/2.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/8 Imperial Bank fully paid 1440.

Cottons:—Dunbar 180, Kesoram 4/6.

Jutes:—Alliance 519, Small lot Auckland 232, S L Birla 8, Cheviot 250/8, Clive 37/10, Dalhousie 363, S L Delta 485/8 Empire 50/8, S L Fort William 326, S L Hooghly ord 74/4, S L Howrah 37/8, Hukumchand 10/2, S L Kelvin 782, S L Kinnison 970, Lansdowne 260, Lawrence 600 S L National 27, New Central 571/8, Presidency 7/9, Reliance 61/2, Union 568.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 5/6, Barahoni 8/6, Bengal 493/8, Burrakur 22/12, S I Deoli 20/4, Equitable 16/8, Jainty Central 4/10, Marine A 10, Marine B 10, Nazira 11/8, New Beerbhoom 28, Phularitand 1/2, Raneegunge 31/12, Sendra 16/2, Standard 54.

Bengal Telephone Corporation pref 10, Kumardhubi Engineering pref 25/8, S I Russa Engineering ord 9, S I Russa Engineering pref 25/8. B I Corporation ord 4/12, Madan Theatres 3/2. Titaghur Paper 5/2. Rubber shares.—Digwarrah 33/4, Jimah 3.35 cents, Kambaypara 7 annas, Kedah 5.25 cents, Kempas 12.75 cents, Nyalas 18.25 cents, Pudikad Rs. 70. Champaran Sugar 9/14, New Savan Sugar 3/8, S I Ryam Sugar 7/12.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 35/12, Ex Div. Hapjan Parbut 4/2, New Puripbari 12/8, Redbank 9/12, Singell 106, S I 6½ per cent 1904/29 Landewne Jute Debentures 101.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling and six and five-thirty-seconds pence, and demand bils were one shilling and six-three-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

January, 10th December 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate	Difference
NEW YORK	19.18	19.05 —13	19.03	—13
LIVERPOOL	9.86	987 + 1	91	+ 5

Jowri Bazar Closing Rate Rs. 360-8-0. Khandi Closing Rate Rs. 361

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

The P. and O. s.s. Razmak with the English mail of Nov. 26, ex-Mooltan, due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1. p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Dec. 11 (Fri.)	7h. 1m.	6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Sat.)	7h. 2m.	6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Sun.)	7h. 2m.	6h. 2m.
Dec. 14 (Mon.)	7h. 3m.	6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Tue.)	7h. 3m.	6h. 3m.
Dec. 16 (Wed.)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
Dec. 17 (Thu.)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday), at 9-0 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V. Wave-length 387 Metres.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at the office of the Association at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

All the members of the above Society are requested to be present in the Society's Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 5. p.m. (S. T.) sharp to meet Mr. K. H. Vakil before his leaving Bombay for Calcutta in the interest of Prize of Delhi Scheme.

B.P. POSTMEN'S AND MENIALS' CONFERENCE.

The third sessions of the Bombay Provincial Postmen's and Menials' Conference will be held in Broach on the 19th and 20th instant, at the Sir Shapurjee Bharucha Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Menials' Union. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Under the presidentship of Mr. F. B. T. Lorry, Director of Public Instruction Bombay, the Bharat Cinema Company located near Char Bawadi, Poona (Camp) will give the benefit performance of their show named "The Depressed Class girl" (Maharachi Poar) to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. in aid of the Poona Depressed Classes Mission Society's general Fund.

Tickets can be had at the books office of the Cinema.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th instant to 6 a.m. of the 10th instant:—Small-pox, 1 attack, 1 death; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn), 72; Total Mortality this day last year 116.

Week ending:—5th December 1925, births 497, Small-pox death 1, total deaths 497, death rate 20.52. 28th November 1925, births 503 Small-pox attacks 3, deaths 3; total deaths 534, death rate 22.04. Less or more Births —6, Small-pox attacks —3, deaths —2, total deaths —37. Plague deaths to date 173, Pleague deaths same date 1924, 407. Less or more —234.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the National Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Alexandra Dock No. 18 shed to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 a.m. (S. T.) to welcome the South African Delegates that are coming to attend the Congress Sessions at Cawnpore.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES WORTH RS. 2000.

WARNING AND REWARD.

The undersigned who lost two Government Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each yesterday (Thursday) afternoon warns the public against the use of same. Anybody who will give information leading to the recovery of the Notes will be amply rewarded.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants of Fort Street, Frere Road, have REMOVED their OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS to 79, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY. Clients are requested to take note of the new address and oblige.

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TO THE GOAL

By

SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA

All nature wear one angry frown
To crush you out—still know my soul
You are Divine—March on and on
Nor right nor left but to the goal.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

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CONSTITUTIONS, FUNCTIONS and FINANCE OF INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES

Cr. 8p. p. p. 513+XLii

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 11, 1925.

THE MOSUL CRISIS.

The sitting of the Council of the League of Nations with regard to Mosul at Geneva, Reuter's correspondent says is historical. It is, indeed, so, because on the manner in which it decides the issue before it depends the question whether there will be peace or war between Great Britain and Turkey. After prolonged deliberations, including a secret sitting, the Council unanimously adopted the Hague Court's advisory opinion regarding the procedure to be followed in deciding the Mosul question, namely, that the League has full power to make decisions including the power to arbitrate. The Turkish representative expressed regret at the decision and the Delegation has withdrawn. The Council has made a bad beginning and has in its obsession with the letter of the constitution entirely ignored considerations of equity. The question whether the League has the right to impose or merely to recommend a decision, whether its vote must be unanimous or only by a majority and whether the votes of the party are to be considered, is merely a side issue in the dispute. The vital issue is whether Britain is to remain true to the word of honour she gave to Turkey at Lausanne. The Council of the League has entirely ignored this vital issue.

The Treaty of Lausanne would not have been signed by the Turks had not Lord Curzon assured them that if they would confide the settlement of the Mosul dispute to the League they would not only have a seat on the League's Council but would also have a vote and, as the decision of Council must be unanimous, they could, in effect, veto any settlement which they disapproved. It was only on this assurance that the Turks stopped the war against Britain's proteges, the routed Greeks, and refrained from further hostilities against them and on this assurance they went in full confidence to Geneva. Lord Curzon gave the assurance in characteristic ignorance of the constitution of the League, but the spirit of the assurance was clear. It was this that whatever the settlement of the Mosul dispute, it must not be a settlement imposed on Turkey but one to which she was a consenting party. Is the action of Britain in accord with that spirit? Taking advantage of a legal technicality she is now seeking, with the help of the League, to coerce Turkey into abandoning its rightful claim to Mosul, in spite of the fact that the clear meaning of Lord Curzon's assurance was that Turkey was entitled to claim in bringing the dispute to Geneva that there was never a question of the Council being asked to give a binding decision. This cynical repudiation of a solemn pledge is evidently the first fruit of the new "Locarno spirit!" The reason for Britain's failure to honour her bond is not difficult to seek. She wants the oil of Mosul and she also wants to retain her strangle-hold on Mesopotamia for another twenty-five years, and a subservient committee of the League, which could not avoid the recognition of Turkey's legal claim to Mosul, has obligingly recommended that Mosul should be handed over to Iraq which should itself continue to remain under British domination for twenty-five years. That is, a territory which is Turkey's by right is proposed to be handed over to Iraq in deference to British pressure. Present-day Turkey cannot be expected to acquiesce in this arrangement and she has declared her determination to fight for her right.

But there is an alternative to war which can bode good neither to Turkey nor to Britain—an honourable way of escape. It is for the League to recommend a solution not to impose one—to recommend a solution on the basis of Turkey's generous offer renouncing the Diala region, so that Mesopotamia will have no difficulty over irrigation, and expressing her readiness to come to an understanding with Britain, Iraq and Persia to demilitarise the contested zone—as on the Rhine—and thus secure peace for centuries. The offers gives to Iraq the security against attack that it needs and a rich district which is the granary of Baghdad. It frees Britain from the costly and dangerous undertaking of holding down Iraq for another quarter of a century. It gives to Turkey less than what is due to her. It ensures for Britain the friendship and good-will of Turkey. It will safeguard and enhance the prestige of Britain. The next few days will show whether all these considerations weigh more with Britain than a false sense of prestige, land-lust and greed of oil.

THE HINDU VICTORY.

The Esplanade Maidan has been the Mecca of all keen cricketers for the past ten days and stern and strenuous has been the struggle for supremacy waged on the field. The Quadrangular Tournament is by far the most important sporting event in the life of Bombay, and worthily so. It has served as an ideal for every ambitious young cricketer and there is always a keen competition for the places in the team. Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Europeans meet together in friendly rivalry, and, after the battle is over, depart to meet again next year. This year the championship goes to the Hindus and deservedly too. Merit has been rewarded and the best team has won. Whether in bowling or in batting, the Hindus have shown themselves worthy exponents. The first match of the Tournament—that between Mahomedans and Europeans—was in the nature of a surprise. The Europeans, contrary to expectation, turned out to be a strong team and though their opponents could boast of a formidable attack, the bat prevailed against the ball. Btawalla, who had done remarkably well as a bowler last year, appeared in a new role. In the first innings he played a splendid innings and was unfortunate in missing his century. In the next he was equally good and proved to be the most reliable batsman of his side. Weak batting had let the Mahomedans down. The Parsis gave the Hindus a very close fight in the second match. After being in a commanding position they collapsed to some really good bowling; and though Vajifdar and Taraporewalla made a splendid effort to pull the game out of the fire, their team was dismissed with fifty odd runs in arrears. The match really resulted in a draw but the Hindus qualified for the final on the result of the first innings. Kalapesi had rendered invaluable service as a batsman and bowler. The final was unique, in that, brains were matched with brains. Both Captains displayed brilliant generalship. Batting first the Europeans put up a moderate score and it was thought that this would be topped by the Hindus. Contrary to expectation, however, the Hindus collapsed after a good start and seven batsmen were dismissed cheap, leaving the total a hundred runs behind. The Europeans started their second innings well but a like fate was in store for them and they were dismissed comparatively cheap. The task was a big one for the Hindus but Navle and Jai gave them a good start. Matters looked black, however, when the crack batsmen were dismissed. This was a chance for Vithal and Godambe. Playing determined cricket for nearly three hours the pair piled on the runs until the European total was left behind. It was a magnificent partnership and all honour to the two heroes. It was a splendid victory and all the more so because the Europeans had made a hard fight of it. Their fielding was superb and every run was well earned. The Hindus have done splendidly both as bowlers and batsmen and deserve to be congratulated on their success. Chance has played no part in this struggle and the championship has been won by merit and plucky endeavour.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Settlement.

The House of Commons has passed the Bill confirming the agreement regarding the boundary between the Irish Free State and Ulster and the House of Lords has followed suit. By this agreement England has rid herself of the most unpleasant legacy of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921. The agreement, so far as territorial adjustment is concerned, is most favourable to Ulster while the price which England has paid to the Free State for its acquiescence is its release from the financial obligations imposed upon it by Article 5 of the Irish Treaty in respect of contributions to the British Public Debt and War Pensions. Considering that the attempt to execute the award of the Boundary Commission would have plunged Ireland again into conflict and misery, especially as scandalous attempts had been made to influence the deliberations of the Commission by the influential English friends of Ulster, the price is not too high to pay. Ulster is the greatest gainer by the agreement and its Parliament has lost no time in ratifying it, though the gain to the Free State in terms of finance is substantial. In Dail Eireann Mr. Cosgrave will find considerable opposition to the agreement though its ratification is inevitable. Already the Irish Labour Party has denounced it as an "unmitigated betrayal" which makes the partition of Ireland complete and final. The partition was, however, accepted by the Treaty and the only method of securing its abandonment is to win over Ulster by bringing home to it that its interests as well as those of the rest of Ireland will be best served by union rather than separation.

An Opportunity Missed.

When after the "Black and Tan" inhumanities the truce came and England was compelled to request the Irish leaders to sit down across the table and discuss Ireland, with complete independence barred, the leaders of the latter would have secured all they wanted except independence to which they knew they could not get the consent of England. The Irish leaders then missed their great opportunity of avoiding partition. Mr. Lloyd George in his letter of August 18, 1921, to Mr. De Valera wrote: "We must direct your attention to one point upon which you lay some emphasis and upon which no British Government can compromise—namely, the claim that we should acknowledge the right of Ireland to secede from her allegiance to the King. No such right can ever be acknowledged by us." The answer to Mr. Lloyd George, which would have cut the ground under his feet and those of the leaders of recalcitrant Ulster, should have been given in the words which Swift wrote two centuries ago in the "Drapier's Letters": "Very well; if England insists on obliging herself to have the same King with us, Ireland will oblige herself to have the same King with England. But there is to be no subordination of Ireland. We are willing, for the sake of honourable peace, to establish a monarchy instead of a Republic, and we are willing for the sake of honourable peace to agree to have the same King with England." This answer, which would not only have secured honourable peace for Ireland, but would have also effectually silenced the opposition of England and Ulster to her unity, was not given by Irish leaders then obsessed by the desire for immediate independence—with the result that in the final Treaty they had, in order to save the face of England, to accept the Partition along with the oath and the Governor-General. All these will go ultimately, but they will go only with the consent of Ulster. The Free State Government are, therefore, wise in their delay in their policy of conciliating Ulster.

At Last.

At long last the Government, the Municipality and the public of Bombay seem to have awakened to the crying need of the city for increased medical relief; and the Town Hall meeting on Wednesday may be taken as an indication of that awakening. For several years past the lower middle and especially the poorer classes of Bombay have had painful experience of the utter inadequacy of medical facilities. Sir Stanley Reed stated a plain fact when he said at the meeting that "no pain had been more acute to those controlling the older hospitals in Bombay than to find that, owing to lack of accommodation, they had had to refuse admission to applicants in urgent need." Only, the pain of those turned out may have been more acute. Nor did Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy exaggerate when he said from his long experience as an employer of labour that "poor people were left to die in the streets for want of sufficient accommodation in the hospitals." But the Government and the Municipality who had some past years ago set about analysing its terms and could not soon make up their mind as to what share each would have to pay of the cost of increased medical facilities. However, better late than never, and now that they have come to an understanding we shall only hope the proposed scheme will materialise itself without much further delay. We note that one condition of the scheme is that the public must contribute half the cost of any extension of relief before the Government and the Municipality contribute the other half. We certainly wish the public, especially the well-to-do section, to contribute as generously as it can. We are not, however, prepared to accept the principle without qualification that any progress should be made conditional on the voluntary gifts of the public. In other words, if at all the public is unable to contribute its quota, the Government and the Municipality cannot disown their responsibility in the matter entirely. The scheme, however, may well be given a sufficiently long trial, and we earnestly hope the public of the Presidency and the citizens of Bombay in particular will make generous contributions to the fund of which a decent nucleus has already been formed. We also thank His Excellency for the genuine sympathy he has consistently shown in the vital problem of medical relief and the initiative he has taken in launching this promising scheme.

Wanton Callousness.

The Bengal Government must thank itself for its defeat on the adjournment motion on the question of the treatment of political detenues. This is the fourth defeat it has sustained during the present session. As regards the three previous occasions opinions may possibly vary as to whether the decision of the Council was affected by party politics. But on this the last occasion the issue was a simple one of common justice and humanity, both which considerations the Government had callously disregarded. The main charge against the Government was that three political detenues were hurried away from one jail to another on a cold winter night without being provided with sufficient warm clothing against the severe cold and without even being allowed to go to their cells to take the clothes kept there. The explanation vouchsafed by Sir Hugh Stephenson was a halting, evasive one calculated to obscure the facts. One sentence in the explanation as reported by the Associated Press is: "At that time the detenues had warm coats, woollen shirts, woollen socks, rugs and sweaters." It is not clear that the detenues had these clothes on when they were near the jail gate. Supposing the clothes were in the cells, why were not the detenues allowed to go and get them? The explanation admits they were not so allowed but adds that the warders sent to the cells to collect the clothes "were not allowed to do so and were abused." By whom were they not allowed? Extraordinarily delicate the warders must be who could be so easily frightened by abuse. It is not surprising that the laboured explanation was too much for the House to swallow. When the feeling against the unjust imprisonment and cruel treatment of the detenues is so bitter and widespread throughout the country and when some of the members of Parliament themselves realise the injustice and are about to move Parliament for the release of the prisoners, it is a pity that the authorities nearer home could be capable of such callousness as they have displayed.

A Welcome Gift.

It is a most welcome gift that the Maharajah of Indore has made to the Aligarh Muslim University on the eve of its jubilee celebrations. Handsome as the donation is, its special value consists in the fact that it comes from a Hindu at a time when the relations between Hindus and Muslims are so painfully strained. It is from this point of view more than any other that we welcome the gift and wish there could be more such. There were, indeed, many such contributions from Hindu Princes and leaders to the Aligarh University when it was started or about to be started, the munificent donation of Rs. 50,000 by the Maharajah of Gwalior being only one we may cite as an example. If we could persuade our countrymen, we would ask them to make a special feature of such inter-communal gifts. They were both the cause and effect of happier communal relations before. They can be made now one of the means of the revival of such relations. The Hindus will hail with delight any effort of Muslims to repair the losses sustained by the former in the communal riots. So will the Muslims welcome a similar effort on the part of the Hindus. Apart from such mutual help under extraordinary circumstances, it is worth noting that Muslims particularly value any financial assistance from any quarter in promotion of higher education among them. The reasons for this are by now so plain that it is unnecessary to elaborate that point. We trust the representatives of the Aligarh University will spare no pains approaching a large number of Hindu well-wishers of the University and that there will be a cordial response to the appeal.

INDIA'S DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

(BY AN INDIAN STUDENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS.)

I.

A nation in which there is a national movement is like a man with the cancer, says Shaw. The cancer allows the man to think of nothing else. So also the clumsy thumb of British rule in India to-day, which has given birth to the national movement, had long deflected the vision and diverted the energies of the race. Otherwise so serious a question as the defence of this country would have engaged the best minds amongst us. And till about five years ago the nation decided under the inspirational guidance of one of the greatest souls of our epoch to turn its gaze inward, all the attention paid to the military defences of this country consisted, except in very few cases, of vapid and unfruitful denunciations of the inequitable financial burdens thrust on this country by the foreign rulers—not with a view really to the defence of India, but—in order to support their imperialistic designs, should they ever be seriously challenged, as in our own memory they have twice been challenged, and to maintain their far-flung and "unfree" Empire. It is too late in the day to deny there is truth in this characterisation of the military policy of our rulers. Still, I think it is a matter for considerable gratification that the problem of our defences has now at least begun to engage the serious attention of many of our publicists. Those who remember what happened in Kabul when exaggerated accounts of the disturbances in the Punjab reached Afghanistan will very readily realise how unsafe it is to trust to the pacific instincts of our neighbours or to attach any exaggerated importance to our having a large Moslem population as securing for us immunity from foreign invasions. So long as men are not all saints or Buddhas, so long as the nations do not wholeheartedly hearken unto the message of non-violence, preached with such exaltation of purpose and nobility of soul, so long is it not only expedient but a piece of wisdom to have the means ready at hand of repelling aggressors: and we would be simply courting suicide, besides laying ourselves open to the just censure of posterity, should we foolishly trust to our cultural affinity to most Asiatic races—these may at best minimise the chances of a collision—as a shield against wanton and unprovoked aggression. The instincts of savagery lurk in civilised men, as Huxley long ago said, and are not kept at bay by affinities of race or religion or both combined, as we all saw only the other day. It is therefore, as I said at the beginning, a matter for gratification that an increasing number of politicians and publicists are paying more than amateurist attention to our military requirements. An attempt shall here be made to study these questions dispassionately, free so far as possible, from the inevitable racialism, to see wherein the Government's military policy errs and what indeed is the line that nationalist India ought to take.

A Well-Trained Army Essential.

Happily no body of responsible publicists has yet disowned any intention to defend the country in case of hostile invasion; and this cannot be done unless we have a fully-equipped and well-trained army, with all its inevitable accompaniments in peace-time; for armies are not improvised in a day or by sleight of hand. As a set of tentative propositions, therefore, I think we shall be right in agreeing with the following remarks of a distinguished Nationalist: "No far-seeing Indian Swarajist can be indifferent to the measures which the Government may organise for opposing an invader on the one side, and for controlling any foolish and suicidal movement in the country to directly or indirectly help him on the other. So far as the aim and intention of the Government are concerned in defending our border from outside invasion or preserving internal peace in the event of that invasion, there cannot possibly be any material difference between them and ourselves." With these views that now eclipsed luminary gave evidence before the Military Requirements Committee. The proceedings of the Committee ought, if published, to be very helpful to us. But we are told that from the very nature of the references such a secret document cannot be made public. The secrecy, of course, mainly applies to the external military questions, though I do not believe there is anything very confidential in these days about the military position or preparedness or aggressive designs of any nation. An ingenious friend of mine, then attached to Army Head Quarters, wrote to me, "when you have people like the Secretary of the European Association, Calcutta, making such ridiculous statements in the evidence, it is perhaps well that the Report should remain unpublished; otherwise Government will have to spend much time refuting the views of irre-

(Continued on page ro)

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL

EARLY INTRODUCTION IN COMMONS

PETITION TO KING TO RELEASE DETENUES.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Labour Party Executive will consider within the next few days the Commonwealth of India Bill drawn up with the advice of Sir Henry Slesser. The Bill will probably be introduced formally in the House of Commons before the Christmas recess. The Labour Party approves it in principle but the Executive has not yet decided whether or not officially to support it.

It is understood that before the Christmas recess some Labour members will attempt to move in the House of Commons an address to the King petitioning that on the occasion of Mr. Wood's accession to the Viceroyalty royal clemency may be extended to the 110 Indians imprisoned under the Bengal Ordinance. The constitutional aspect of the motion is at present being examined, as it is not clear whether it can be moved.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND DISARMAMENT

POWERS TO BE CIRCULARISED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations to-day approved the Disarmament Committee's recommendation to circularise all governments a questionnaire on the subject of control of private manufacture of arms, munitions and implements of war and requesting them to reply before June 1st, 1926.

It is learned that at the morning's private sitting of the Council on the subject of the programme for proposed disarmament there were divergent Anglo-French views on the question of mutual assistance provided in Article sixteen of the Covenant, but a compromise was finally reached.—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN OXFORD

RUMOUR OF SECRET COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES DENIED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In connection with the rumour of the discovery of secret Communist activities among Indian students in Oxford a leading member of the University who is in close touch with the Indian students stated that he had no knowledge of any such propaganda. Indian students were very hardworking, and it was unfair that the whole body of students should be prejudiced by possible indiscretions of one or two.—Reuter.

VICKERS, LTD.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Drastic reconstruction of Messrs. Vickers Limited is recommended by the commission appointed to enquire into the company's financial position in consequence of the reduced earning power arising after war depression. The commission advises that the capital should be written down by twelve and a half million sterling and advocates far-reaching change in the methods of control, including dismissal of redundant officials, shutting down of plants and winding up of all unprofitable subsidiary affiliated enterprises. The commissioners express the opinion that the foregoing will enable the company to resume her dividends.

The Chairman of Messrs. Vickers Limited circulating the report points out that the reduction of capital will not affect, the intrinsic value of the firm's assets.—Reuter's Special.

IRISH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Both the Ulster Houses have passed a resolution approving of the Boundary Agreement.

Sir James Craig paid a tribute to the sympathy which Mr. Baldwin exhibited towards Ulster. He declared that Britain had been generous, statesmanlike and kind in her treatment of Ireland. He trusted that North and South would be able to meet as necessity arose as friends and discuss matters of mutual interest.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Irish Bill passed all stages in the House of Lords without a division.

SAFEQUARDING OF INDUSTRIES BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the safeguarding of Industries and Customs Duties Bill, a clause of which provides that Empire produced cutlery, gloves, and gas mantles shall pay only two-thirds of the duty.

The motion of Mr. Snowden for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 308 votes to 142.

RESTRICTION OF EGYPTIAN COTTON AREA.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Cairo.—A law will shortly be promulgated restricting the cotton area in 1926 to one-third of cultivable land under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

MOSUL DEADLOCK

TURKISH DELEGATION WITHDRAWS.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Geneva.—The report of General Laidoner (who was appointed by the League to investigate Mosul deportations) has been presented to the League Council. It says that the statements of refugees show that the Turkish soldiers commanded by officers occupied villages, obtained arms, pillaged houses and subjected the inhabitants to atrocious violence and even massacre.

General Laidoner's personal observations confirmed the pitiable condition of the refugees who have lost everything. The report emphasises the importance of the deportation of the Christians in the region of the Brussels line and adds that deportations are still proceeding.

After the reading of the report General Laidoner announced the receipt of a telegram from Mosul stating that all was quiet on the frontier.

The presentation of the report coincided with the receipt of a letter by the Council from the Turkish Delegation announcing withdrawal in consequence of the Council's decision in the Mosul dispute.

INEVITABLE INCIDENTS.

General Laidoner's report adds that most of the incidents that occurred in region of the Brussels line in summer and autumn were inevitable while the frontier was not definitely settled. Infinitely more important than some of these incidents is the question of the deportation of the Christians which is causing irritation and nervousness among the Christians south of the Brussels line and the Mosul vilayet and also among the Muslims of Mosul who favoured the claims of Iraq.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND IRAQ.

MR. BALDWIN ON DURATION OF MANDATE.

LONDON, Dec. 9

Several Conservative members tackled Mr. Baldwin at question time in the House of Commons on the subject of the political relationship between Britain and Iraq. The Premier replying recapitulated the position since the treaty of 1922. He said there was very little truth in the suggestion that we were bound to protect Iraq another 25 years after the termination of the present treaty and requested that the report of the proceedings at Geneva should be awaited.

Replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, the Premier thought if the statement of Mr. Amery was read very carefully it was somewhat difficult to construe it that we were prepared to take the mandate for 25 years and expressed the opinion that it was rather in the region of romance and surmise that such commitment would be entered without the House of Commons being consulted. He added that, the maintenance of the state of Iraq depended on what was done at Geneva.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The "Morning Post's" Geneva correspondent states that Tewfik Rushdy Bey has announced that he is proceeding to Angora on December 10th to get instructions from the National Assembly with regard to the Mosul question. The correspondent adds that it is understood the Turks are willing to accept a joint Turco-Iraq Government in Mosul city under British supervision.—Reuter.

TURKS ARRESTED AT DAMASCUS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that several Turks have been arrested at Damascus on the charge of communicating with the rebels.—Reuter.

PETITION DISMISSED.

PRIVY COUNCIL AND BR. PATROLEUM COMPANY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Privy Council has dismissed the petition of the British Petroleum Company appealing from the decision given by the Supreme Court of Ceylon in favour of the Attorney-General of Ceylon in connection with the damage sustained by the steamer "British Ensign" which was docking in Colombo in September, 1919.

The Chief Justice of Ceylon had previously ruled that negligent berthing due to pilot was tort and, therefore, the Crown was not liable. The Privy Council declined to express an opinion on the general questions raised, but replying to the contention that the Crown may be liable to tort under the Roman-Dutch law, their Lordships adhered to the precedent in the case of the Colombo Electric Tramway Company.—Reuter's Special.

PERSIA'S NEW RULER.

OFFICIAL ENTHRONEMENT ON 14TH INST.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Teheran Dec. 10.—Fourteenth December has been appointed for the official enthronement of Reza Khan Pehlevi. Before this date the Constituent Assembly will amend Articles 36, 37, 38 and 40 of the Constitution.—Reuter.

HINDUS BECOME CHAMPIONS.

EUROPEANS DEFEATED BY 4 WICKETS.

VITHAL'S SPLENDID PLAY.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

EUROPEANS	1st Innings	.. ..	352
„	2nd „	.. ..	257
HINDUS	1st „	.. ..	255
„	2nd „	(FOR 6 WICKET)	356

The final match of the Quadrangular Tournament has come to an end and the Hindus now find themselves in the position of champions. And they have deserved it for their victory has been gained by real merit. The morning's batting was very quiet as both Navle and Mahale were not to be drawn. Both played cautious cricket which was the correct thing. On Mahale's dismissal Vithal joined Navle, but the pair were not long together when Navle's career at the wicket came to an end. His had been a patient innings and after nearly four hours of chanceless cricket he was caught in the slips. Deodhar was again unfortunate to be caught out before he could settle down. The public had a taste of the real Naidu when he opened his shoulders and hit three boundaries in the same over. But the troubles of the Hindus were not at an end for just when he appeared well set Naidu was smartly held behind the wicket. Godambe joined his skipper and the two settled down to as fine a partnership as has been seen in Bombay. There were no chances and no wild play. Every opportunity to score was eagerly seized but the batting was cautious nevertheless. Neither batsman forgot his responsibility and the runs came in steadily. Godambe exploited an open style while Vithal was just Vithal who could send the ball to the boundary without apparent effort. Every possible stroke was exploited and runs were obtained all round the wicket. The bowling was always dangerous while the fielding was superb. There was nothing given away and it speaks well of the two batsmen that they were able to score at all. Campbell was glorious at cover and Hosie in slips and they were well backed up by their comrades. Howlett bowled his fastest while Hughes-Hallett tried every wile. The goal came nearer and the rate of scoring increased. Vithal drove cleanly to the long boundary while Godambe executed pretty strokes behind the wicket. A trio by Vithal. A brace by Godambe. A single by Vithal. A four here, a two there, and the Hindus had done it. The crowd went mad. It was the partnership of the tournament. The plucky stand had realised 135 runs which had given them the highest cricket honour. Vithal was great, but Godambe also was great. Both had played well for their side and deserved full credit. The others, however, must not be forgotten. Jai and Navle had paved the way to victory and Vithal and Godambe had walked there. Whether it was Naidu, Deodhar, Mahale, Pardeshi, Chandarana or the Joshi's, all had contributed to the victory, as fine a team as could be formed in India. And here again the losers must not be forgotten. It was a pleasure to see such a sporting team play, sporting in their typically quiet way, a splendid team under a splendid skipper. The Europeans fielding had been a sensation and had opened the eyes of those who up to this time had not paid much attention to this branch of the game.

THE PLAY IN DETAIL.

According to custom the match was resumed ten minutes late on Thursday morning, Howlett bowling a maiden over to Navle from the police court end. Mahale refused to have anything to do with Campbell and the next over also was unproductive. Two more maidens followed and then Howlett conceded the first run off a no-ball. Mahale placed him to leg but Navle refused to run more than one run. A smart smack by Mahale realised a single and Navle obtained another in Campbell's same over. Mahale hoisted 100 with a hit past mid-on for two. Seven runs had been added in twenty minutes. Mahale scored the first boundary when he lifted Campbell to the square leg boundary the ball faling just short of the line. Navle brought his own score to 70 by putting Howlett to mid-on for a couple. It was a good cautious beginning and both batsmen were playing the right game. Only safe strokes were attempted and innocent looking balls off the wicket were treated with suspicion. Mahale placed Campbell to leg for a single and Navle obtained only one run with a hefty hit to leg which was well covered by Radcliffe, the substitute for Alexander. After surviving an appeal for l-b-w by Campbell, Mahale drove him to cover for four. Taking a single off the fifth ball he crossed over to face Harrison who replaced Howlett when the score stood at 174. Mahale put him to the boundary through slips with a lucky snick. Navle was not backing up well with the result that several easy runs were not attempted. A single off each bowler caused 180 to appear after forty minuts of play. Navle got a singe with a square hit off Campbell while Mahale put the same bowler to leg for another. At 184, Hughes-Hallett was put on from the pavilion end and his first over resulted in a maiden. Harrison's first ball completely beat Mahale who had played forward to it. (184—3—20). Vithal opened in bright fashion by first putting the slow bowler away to leg for two and then driving him to the screen. Stealing the over with a single he hit Harrison for one and when Campbell's throw caused the ball to go off the wicket he took another. A pretty shot into the gully realised a single but Navle's innings came to an end when Travers caught him in slips off Hughes-Hallett (196—4—75). Navle had done splendidly for his side. Batting for three hours and fifty minutes he hit seven fours and kept his end up admirably.

SECOND CENTURY HOISTED.

Deodhar opened his score with a single off each bowler and Vithal put Harrison to the fine leg for four which caused the second century to appear. Travers at this stage took charge of the bowling from the Gymkhana end and a leg bye was the only run registerd in his first over. Howlett came on again at the other end and met with instant success for Deodhar touched him into Hosie's safe hands and had to retire (204—5—1). Naidu blocked the next two balls and Travers bowled a maiden over to Vithal. Odds were now even and both sides had an equal chance to win. Naidu broke his duck with a single off the fast bowler and a little later obtained a brace by putting Travers into the gully. Naidu hoisted 210 up with a single off Travers and Vithal drove the same bowler to the screen. At the other end Naidu stepped out to Howlett and sent him to the off for four and followed up by cutting him through slips for a like number. The last ball of the over was sent to the leg boundary. Three boundaries had been scored in this over, this was a taste of the real Naidu. Vithal hit a leg boundary off Hughes-Hallett who had replaced Travers at the south end. But a disaster was in store for the Hindus for Naidu was tempted to touch one from the slow bowler and was safely held by Ward behind the wicket (231—6—6). Godambe succeeded him and after some quiet play put Hughes Hallett into slips for a trio. Vithal drove the same bowler into the country for a single and a leg-bye caused 240 to appear. A full toss from Harrison gave Godambe a single and Vithal put him to fine leg for a four. A pretty late cut by Godambe was well chased by Campbell who allowed only two runs. Each batsman scored a single off the Poona bowler and another by Godambe caused 250 to be put up. A couple of singles gave place to a fine four to the on boundary by Vithal, Godambe stole the over with a single and smothered Hughes-Hallett's yorker. The bowling was difficult to hit and the scoring slowed down. Howlett took on again from the maidan end. A few singles and a brace by Godambe put 270 on the board. A pretty late cut by the batsman off Campbell who had been put on to bowl from the pavilion end—realised four runs, and the lunch interval arrived with the score standing at 274 of which Vithal and Godambe were responsible for 46 and 23 respectively.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

STEADY BATTING.

On resumption after lunch Howlett took on from the maidan end and after bowling two no balls was neatly put to leg by Vithal for a single. The same batsman hoisted 280 with a leg boundary off Hughes-Hallett and this incidentally raised his own score to the half century. A single by the Hindu skipper was followed by a trio otained off a fine late cut by Godambe. Howlett gave away a single to Godambe who also hoisted 290, on the board by pulling Hughes-Hallett for four and then each man scored a single. Vithal glanced Howlett for a single. A change was rung at the pavilion end where Hosie was put on to bewitch the batsmen. The first one was a no-ball but Vithal scored a couple off it and took one run off the next. The third ball was played past mid-on by Godambe but the other three went quietly Howlett was keeping a difficult length and he had the batsmen guessing. Crossing over with a single Godambe put Hosie's first ball to leg and Vithal hoisted the third century with a single to mid-on. A square hit to

(Continued on next page.)

ROBERT BOULTON ACQUITTED

JURY'S VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY".

END OF CASE ?

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Robert Boulton, third accused in the Boulton Bank case, was found not guilt and discharged.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

After Mr. W. W. Boulton had given evidence to-day on behalf of his brother on the resumption of Boultons' case the defence concluded. Sir Henry Maddocks in his final speech urged that however bad Robert Boulton's judgment might have been in buying bills he had not been dishonest and fraudulent. It was really his partners who made a mess of things while he was away.

The judge, in summing up, said he would direct the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty" on the charge that defendant had converted the Alliance Bank's securities to his own use, but with regard to the conversion of the proceeds of securities there was evidence for the jury to consider. Delay in the starting of the prosecution was no answer to the charge. The defendant and his innocent partners had made complete restitution, but no amount of restitution could wipe out a crime once it was committed.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow Boulton was bailed on his own recognisances.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

At the Old Bailey, Mr. Justice Swift continuing his summing up in the Boulton case pointed out that the only important differences were the two versions of the week-end party at W. Boulton's house at Braxted Park when according to the two brothers, it was arranged that Messrs. Boulton should make free use of Alliance Bank's securities for their own domestic finance in order to give the Alliance Bank the credit they required. According to McFadyen no such terms were agreed upon. Mr. Justice Swift said if the jury thought the defendant and his brother were telling the truth they would probably conclude there was an end of the case and added that if the jury thought Robert Boulton acted mistakenly and improperly and in an unbusinesslike way with the proceeds of the securities but that he honestly believed that he was entitled to deal with them as he had done they ought to conclude that he was not guilty. The Judge declared that the very foundation of the case was the state of defendant's mind at the time. If he was honest then he was not fraudulent; if he knew that he had no right to act as he had acted then the jury might conclude that he was fraudulent.—Reuter's Special.

HOSPITAL APPEAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

At a meeting of the General Committee for Medical Relief held on Wednesday evening an Executive Committee was elected with Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., as Chairman, and Dr. N. H. Choksy, C.I.E., and Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta as Honorary Secretaries, and Sir Fazalbhoy Cutrimbhoy as Honorary Treasurer.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—In the Association Cup replay Hartlepools lost to Blythspartons by 1 goal to two. In the first division of league football, Newcastle beat Sheffield United by 3 goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

London.—According to the Board of Trade returns the figures of imports for November are 114,693,000 sterling and exports 60,972,000 sterling, showing an increase of 5,854,000 sterling and decrease of 6,105,000 sterling, respectively, compared with the figures for October.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Mr. Cyril Norwood, Master of Marlborough College, has been appointed as head of Harrow.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Rev. Perowne, the first Bishop of Bradford, has been engaged to Miss Mabel Bailey who returned last month from India after missionary work for ten years.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Mrs. George Kerry, Home Secretary of the Baptist Zenana Mission, is dead.—Reuter's Special.

Santo Doming.—The Japanese steamer "Belgium Maru" from Calcutta to New York was steamded to-day at the entrance of the Camana Bay, but it is not leaking.—Reuter's Special.

According to the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent the Air Ministry experts in view of the success of the recent experiments in launching and relooking of small aeroplanes to R33, are now studying the question of aerial tenders to operate with giant air liners on the England-India-Australia route.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 10.—According to the "Daily Telegraph", the Department of Overseas Trade is considering the possibility of promoting production of raw silk within the Empire. A preliminary investigation shows that Cyprus, Kenya Highlands, North Queensland, Hong Kong, Iraq and parts of India are suitable.—Reuter's Special.

London, Dec. 10.—In the course of a speech at Pontypool Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said that unquestionably the industrial tide had turned. Cotton trade was very much better. Woollen trade was quite distinctly better and engineering was improving.—Reuter's Special.

SIX POUNDS REGAINED

GANDHIJI'S WEIGHT.

REST MISSION AT WARDHA.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"Friends who are interested in my health will be glad to learn that if I lost nine pounds during the seven days fast I have regained upto the seventh day after the breaking of fast over six pounds in weight. I am even able to take moderate exercise and go through a fair amount of work every day. By the time this is out I shall find myself in Wardha where I propose to take as much rest as possible upto the time of the meeting of the Congress. May I therefore ask the C. P. and other friends not to regard me as being in Wardha on business? It will take all my energy to attend to my weekly editing and daily correspondence. I hope to regain much of the lost strength by the time I reach Cawnpore."—A. P.

PARIS ESPIONAGE CASE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Paris.—In view of the fact that the search of Moreuil's belongings and residences of the three accused Englishmen did not reveal a vestige of incriminating evidence Moreuil's self-accusations will no longer be regarded seriously. Her acquaintences describe her to be neurotic with tendency to megalomnia, while the willingness with which she poured out her confession coupled with the childish nature of the majority of her assertions encourages scepticism.

PRESS COMMENTS

The newspapers here are beginning to take a less alarmist view of the espionage case.

"L'Intransigeant" quotes M. Eynac, Under-Secretary for Air, as sayin that his Department knows nothing of Martha Moreuil and the information that interested her is available to anybody. The "Intrasigeant" adds that all information that the supposed spies apparently wanted is available to the public in the Aeronautic Year Book. At any rate the British Air Ministry could obtain everything they wanted from the office of the Under-Secretary for Air. The "Intransigeant" concludes by deprecating a tragic view on the affair. "It will be a pity if such minor incidents lessened the mutual Anglo-French confidence recently consecrated at Locarno."—Reuter's Special.

ONLY AVIATION COMPETITION?

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Paris.—The supposed espionage case is now believed to be only a matter of commercial competition between big aviation firms.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—In connection with the espionage case the British embassy here states that no British Government service has ever been in touch in any way with the British Wireless Company in Paris whose British representatives have been arrested nor has it any knowledge of operations of this Company.—Reuter's Special.

PUNJAB M. L. C. INSULTED.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today Dr. Gokal Chand Narang brought forward a motion for adjournment of the House in order to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, "the insulting and disgusting treatment" meted out to Lala Bodhraj, member of the Jails Standing Committee of the Council and a non-official visitor of Punjab jails in discharge of his duties as such in Montgomery Central Jail on Wednesday, 9th December. The President in admitting the motion said that it would be moved and discussed to-morrow at 2 p.m.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Gujarat Patrakar Mandal has passed a resolution protesting against the order passed by the Cutch State prohibiting the entry of Cutch "Vartman" into the state and requesting His Highness Rao of Cutch to withdraw that order.—A. P.

Loyal messages of condolence on the death of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Alexandra have been received from several Ruling Princes and Chiefs, public bodies and private individuals.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Bengal Local Self-Government Bill was referred to a select committee.—A. P.

According to the returns, received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics the grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) during November 1925 amounted to Rs. 421 lakhs as against Rs. 462 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 455 lakhs a year ago.—A. P.

Preliminary arrangements are being made by the Punjab Public Health Department for celebration of health and baby week in Punjab during the ensuing spring, at the headquarters of each district in the plains from February 27th to March 5th.—A. P.

To perpetuate the memory of Mr. Ferguson, Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi, an industrial exhibition which will henceforth become an annual event was held at Rawalpindi during the last four days under the auspices of the Rawalpindi Municipality. Several gold and silver medals and certificates were awarded to the manufacturers of the best exhibits.—A. P.

In the Allahabad High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lindsay appeals of Raghubir Prasad, a vakil of Gorakpur and others who were found guilty of having conspired to forge and fabricate evidence for the purposes of a civil suit are proceeding.—A. P.

"It is proposed to constitute at Allahabad a non-party organisation in furtherance of the interests of Indians abroad.—A. P.

P AND O

A SOUND CONCERN.

LORD INCHCAPE'S REVIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Lord Inchape, presiding over the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's meeting, touched on a number of economic questions affecting the company's interest. He said that the replenishment of ships was suspended in consequence of the high costs of ship-building, and the reduced dividend distribution was only possible by the help of investments and drawing on reserves. He condemned the protectionist policy of the application of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. Referring to the question of the Dominions' tariffs he drew attention to their disposition to shut out manufactures by tariffs or subsidies. He mentioned, in this connection, the latest proposals in India to put the import duty on British coal, while in the case of Australia he concluded from statistics that immigrants were increasingly entering urban industries as against those settled on land and the former were being more protected against imports. Its appeared to be the aim of India and the Dominions to manufacture all their requirements, and import nothing. Therefore, Britain could not rely on Empire trade. He declared that we could not escape dependence on foreign markets. He was convinced that the restoration of the gold standard was proper. He considered that the Trade Unionists would never succumb to the seditious doctrine of the headquarters at Moscow, and expressed the opinion that not ten per cent of the seamen had their heart in the recent strike in Australia and South Africa, which was led by avowed Communists. A significant fact was that only British vessels were involved. These extremists in Australia were defeated by Premier Bruce, "a statesman with both courage and determination."

TRIBUTE TO LORD READING.

He announced that he and Lady Inchcape were going in January to Bombay to spend a fortnight in India. Looking back over his long association with India he felt safe in saying that none of the Viceroys had a more trying term of office than Lord Reading. Lord Reading's name would go down to history as one of the wisest Viceroys India had ever had. —Reuter.

DETAILED REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Presiding to day at the 85th annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Lord Inchcape said that the past year had been the worst which shipping had ever experienced. The results of most of the P. and O. voyages had been unfavourable owing to high running costs, heavy dock and labour charges, low freights and troubles in China. The strike of seamen in Australia and South Africa inflicted on the P. and O. as on other companies gigantic losses. The P. and O. fleet now numbered 57 vessels, totalling 588,461 tons of the average age of seven years. Their post-war building programme had been accomplished under the most discouraging conditions and despite the need to replace older ships they had called halt, as they could not face the present prices. All the new vessels, except the "Rajputana" were now in commission. With the lower working costs and the revival of trade they should be profitable, but in the meantime he was afraid that many of their voyages would result in debit balances. He had indicated a year ago that unless things improved they might be obliged to reduce the dividend and greatly to his regret this had proved to be the case. He could hold out but little hope of a higher dividend for the current financial year. He felt perfectly certain that they would agree with the Board that in view of the state of trade and gloomy prospects for shipping it would be prudent to conserve the Company's resources rather than distribute them up to the hilt. Their stock exchange securities were not over-valued: their investments in allied companies, while they had as a whole appreciated in value, stood at the purchase price. They had not been written up To write up investments was, he considered, a mistake as a day might come when they would have to be written down. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was sound, and he thought despite passing adversities, would remain so.

ENGLAND A PROTECTIONIST COUNTRY?

After deducting depreciation at five per cent. their steamers stood in books at less than their original cost. Taking from their book value some hitherto unappropriated balances they had £5,607,950 in hand against the book value of the fleet as a provision for an uncertain future. Without wishing to be dogmatic, he feared that unless the progress of the Safeguarding of Industries Act was checked, we should soon become a protectionist country. He agreed with Sir Hugh Bell: If an industry could not carry on without the tax-payers' aid it would be better to let the industry go. A subsidy by Government could only be a temporary palliative. It was a common cry that we ought to develop trade with the Dominions but India, an agricultural country with huge potentialities, seemed disposed to shut out our manufactures by a wall of tariffs or subsidies, the latest proposal being the import duty on British coal. Figures went to show that an increasing proportion of immigrants into Australia were being attracted to town industries rather than country occupations, while such industries were being more and more protected against imports. It appeared to be the aim of both India and the Dominions to manufacture all they required and import nothing. For this reason, Britain could not rely on Empire trade for the Dominions, as they developed their industries would, he feared, offer smaller markets for British manufactures. We could not escape our dependence on foreign markets. To bolster up industries by import duties would put up prices and duties would, in fact, be paid by consumers among our own people.

SURPLUS SHIPPING

He was convinced that it had been right to restore the gold standard. The nation did not wait the printing press turned on to meet the obligations. Although freeing of gold threatened a drain on our stocks the raising of the bank rate should steady the position. The revival of foreign borrowing in our market should help our export trade, for what we lent abroad would for most part be taken not in bullion or transferred credits, but in goods and manufactures or possibly coal. He associated himself with the remarks which recently fell from Sir Frederick Lewis on the subject of surplus shipping. Millions of tons were laid up and few ships in commission were earning sufficient to cover working expenses. For Government under the Trades Facilities Act to advance money to build more ships would aggravate the conditions of an industry in which millions of people's savings were invested. All interested in shipping must applaud the Prime Minister's refusal of the proposal. Heavy production costs were placing this country at great disadvantage in world's markets, and while the present conditions continued, there would be but little hope of regaining trade outlets which we had lost or of finding new ones. Adverse trade balances would, if continued, damage our national credit and by raising prices reduce the value of wages. The peace pact so ably negotiated by Sir Austen Chamberlain would assuredly help the position. Meanwhile, an increased output and economy in production costs and reduced taxation seemed to him to be the only remedies. Although the Chancellor was marking every effort to reduce public expenditure, when, as Mr. Churchill said, it came to touching the pockets of individual voters, members of the threatened constituency were up in arms. The abolishing of submarines, if it could be brought about by an international agreement, would effect material saving in the country's expenditure. Since the war we had spent 47 millions on building submarines.

COMBINED SERVICES' WORK.

Regarding the work done by their combined services during the year under review there had been 434 ships in commission; cargo carried 14,894,344 tons, distances traversed 16,454,430 sea miles, and port entries numbered 28,556. The number of passengers carried had been 2,006,806 and the number of animals 294,918. The expenditure on wages and the victualling of crews had been £4,878,590.

He stated on a previous occasion that all through the Gandhi and Swaraj troubles in India, the British India S. N. Company's business 95 per cent. of which was done with Indian merchants was not, in the very slightest degree affected. The relations with Indian clients had remained as cordial as they had always been since the Company's inauguration 70 years ago. This was very pleasantly demonstrated to him by a letter which he recently received signed by all principal Indian firms with which the Company did business expressing regret at the contemplated departure from India of Sir William Currie the present head of the Managing Agents firm of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company. Sir William was coming away after a long spell of hard work in India. Lord Inchcape hoped to have his assistance in London after he had had good rest. Lord Inchcape had assured his correspondents that friendly relations between the Company, the firm and Indian merchants would be maintained whoever happened to be for the moment the head of firm in India as all partners had been brought up from boyhood as he himself was in its traditions. His own inspirations came from precepts, advice and example of one who was for 20 years his revered chief guide counsellor and friend—late Sir William Mackinnon founder both of the British India Company and the firm of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company who had been the Company's managing agents since its formation.

Concluding, Lord Inchcape in paying a tribute to Lord Reading said:—

"Lord Reading's name would go down to history as one of the wisest Viceroys India had ever had; and he would leave it more welded to the British Crown than it had been for many a day. Rt. Hon. Mr. Wood was about to take up in succession to Lord Reading the most responsible office under the British Crown outside Britain, that of the Governor-General of India. The position was not that of a mere figure-head. In addition to great ceremonial duties as Viceroy, the Governor-General was responsible for the administration of the country. Mr. Wood's work would be laborious and never ceasing. They would, he was sure, join in wishing him every success and all good fortune.—Reuter's Special.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, All-India Students' Conference wires from Cawnpore:—

The All-India Students' Conference meets at Cawnpore on 28th and 29th instant. Delegation fee one rupee only. Names should reach the Secretary before the 25th. Guests and speakers from all the provinces are expected in large numbers. Intending visitors should intimate the time of their arrival for accommodation facilities. Suggestions invited.

HINDUS BECOME CHAMPIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

the off gave Vithal a couple and the skipper stole a single off the next. Another two runs were scored in the same over. Vithal drove Hosie's first ball to the screen and put the next to leg for a couple. Godambe put Howlett through slips for a single and crossed over to face Harrison who had replaced Hosie. The bowler was dishing up some good stuff for the over resulted in a maiden. In his next over Godambe cut him neatly through slips to the boundary and the same batsman caused 320 to appear with a single. A few singles gave place to a fine hit for four by Vithal to cover and Godambe obtained a single in the gully.

THE HINDUS GET THERE.

The Europeans were fighting gamely for supremacy and the bowling was giving nothing away. Howlett's first ball was glanced by Godambe for a brace. A couple of singles off Harrison put up 330. Vithal dispatched a full toss from the same bowler to the screen and brought his own score to 80. A mighty hit into the country realized only one run but a clean drive off Howlett reached the screen and 340 appeared. Only thirteen runs were required. Godambe put Harrison into the gully and Vithal drove him for a trio. Godambe put his last ball to leg for two. Vithal reached his 90 with a single off Howlett. There was now a deficit of six runs and Vithal reduced this with a fine drive to the on boundary. Vithal hit the winning stroke into the gully for to which went through Hughes-Hallet's hands. One more single followed. The Hindus had won the final match and the crowd went mad. Both the heroes rushed off the field to save themselves from the attention of the delighted crowd. Vithal had scored 97 and Godambe 51. The partnership had added 135 runs.

EUROPEANS 1ST INNINGS.

M G Salter c Navle b Chandarana	12
G C Phillips b Chandarana	94
A L Hosie run out	88
G A Alexander b Chandarana	46
I P F Campbell c Navle b S M Joshi	18
H P Ward b Naidu	16
N Hughes-Hallett st. Navle b S. M. Joshi	41
F G Travers l-b-w, S S Joshi	8
P T Harrison c Deodhar b S M Joshi	6
A Vezey b Chandarana	14
W. Howlett not out	5
Extras	4
Total	352

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M H Chandarana	35	4	109	4
C K Naidu	10	1	46	1
S M Joshi	46.3	5	151	3
S R Godambe	5	0	19	0
S S Joshi	8	1	18	1
K G Pardeshi	1	0	5	0

HINDUS—1ST INNINGS.

J G Navle c Harrison b Howlett	0
M H Chandarana c Ward b Harrison	22
S R Godambe b Howlett	62
L. P. Jai, c Salter b Alexander	80
P. Vithal c Travers b Alexander	45
D. B. Deodhar, b Alexander	0
C K Naidu not out	25
H A Mahale b Howlett	7
K G Pardeshi c Hosie b Howlett	1
S S Joshi c Travers b Howlett	4
S M Joshi run out	0
Extras	9
Total	255

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	36	9	62	5
Travers	10	0	45	0
Hughes-Hallett	10	0	42	0
Vezey	2	0	10	0
Harrison	7	1	18	1
Campbell	9	0	40	0
Alexander	11	3	29	3

EUROPEANS 2ND INNINGS.

M G Salter c Navle b S M Joshi	2
G C Phillips c Deodhar b S M Joshi	57
A L. Hosie c and b S M Joshi	52
G A Alexander not out	47
I P F Campbell c Jai b Chandarana	0
H P Ward c Godambe b S S Joshi	41
N Hughes-Hallett c Godambe b S S Joshi	0
F G Travers b Chandarana	33
P. T. Harrison b S M Joshi	16
A. Vezey b S M Joshi	0
W. Howlett c Navle b S M Joshi	5
Extras	4
Total	257

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M H Chandarana	23	1	74	2
S M Joshi	30.5	8	98	6
C K. Naidu	12	1	51	0
S S Joshi	7	0	28	2
L P Jai	1	0	2	0

HINDUS 2ND INNINGS.

K G Pardeshi l.b.w Campbell	9
J G Navle Travers b Hughes-Hallett	75
L P Jai c Radcliffe b Hosie	71
H A Mahale b Harrison	20
P Vithal not out	97
D B Deodhar c Hosie b Howlett	1
C K Naidu c Ward b Hughes-Hallett	16
S R Godambe not out	51
S S Joshi, M H Chandarana and S M Joshi, did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total (for 6 wkts)	356

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	48	16	90	1
Alexander	2	0	4	0
Hughes-Hallett	26	2	71	2
Harrison	29.3	3	72	1
Campbell	12	2	43	1
Travers	16	6	34	0
Vezey	2	0	14	0
Hosie	4	1	12	1

HEAVY RAINS IN SOUTH INDIA

THE VAIGAI IN FLOODS.

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

For the last four days the sun has not been visible in Madras owing to heavy clouds. Rainfall continues still very heavily causing great inconvenience to traffic and to poorer classes.

Cholera which was reported to have broken out in the city a few days ago, is showing signs of relief and the Health Officer's Report indicates appreciable decrease in the death rate for last few days.

A Madura report says there has been incessant rain in the district for the last two days and River Vaigai is in floods.—A. P.

GRUNDY RACES POSTPOND.

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

Owing to continuance of heavy rains, there will be no racing at Guindy on Saturday, the 12th instant, and the meeting fixed for that day has had to be postponed, The Stewards of the Madras Race Club will shortly issue a notice regarding the arrangements which will be made in connection with the first extra meeting.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONTEST.

BOGULJUBOFF STANDS FIRST.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Moscow—The Chess tournament was concluded to-day. Boguljuboff with fifteen and a half points was first Lasker with fourteen points was second and Capablanca with thirteen and a half points was third. —Reuter's Special.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the Rugby football match at Twickenham to-day Cambridge University beat Oxford University by thirty-three points to three.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the Association Football match at Chelsea Oxford University drew with Cambridge University, the score being two goals all. The match was played in sunny whether before five thousand people.—Reuter.

RESCUE HOME FOR HINDU WOMEN.

Mrs. D. I. R. Dadabhoy, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Rescue Home, writes to us as follows:—

With reference to the proceedings of the Hindu Maha Sabha held on Monday, the 7th, whilst discussing the necessity for having a separate Rescue Home for Hindu women only, Mr. L. R. Tairsee cited a case of a Bhatia woman sent to him from Amritsar. He said he had to place her in a Christian Missionary Rescue Home, after taking her about the town of Bombay, whole day long from one institution to another who all refused admission to this woman.

Allow me to say that the Home where this woman was admitted was not a Christian Home, but a Home run by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council under the name of "Home for Indian Women" (Rescue Home). The woman was kept in our Home for nearly a month and then removed with the help of the police, thro' kind intervention of Mr. Tairsee himself as she was found mentally deranged and harmful to the life of other inmates of the Home.

LODGE IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD.

Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood", No. 1041, of the Scottish Constitution, held its Annual Installation Meeting on Wednesday last at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, for the purpose of installing Sir Chintamanrao Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., chief of Sangli, as its Right Worshipful Master for the new year. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, R. W. Master of the Lodge, presided at the meeting and Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Grand Master of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India, paid an official visit on the occasion accompanied by the Grand Lodge Officers. Mr. Mirza performed the installation ceremony. After the dinner a banquet was held.

At the banquet several toasts were honoured. Sir Chintamanrao gave that of the Grand Master of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India. Mr. H. P. Gibbs replied to the toast and gave the health of the Right Worshipful Master of the Imperial Brotherhood Lodge, to which Sir Chintamanrao responded. Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga proposed the toast of the Immediate and other Past Masters of the Lodge which was replied to by Mr. Mirza Ali M. Khan. Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman then gave the toast of the guests, Mr. D. W. Ditchburn and Mr. J. T. Burge responding.

"AT HOME" TO HINDU TEAM.

The Friends' Union Cricket Club will be "at home" to the members of the Champion Hindu Quadrangular Team on the grounds of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana at 6.30 p.b. (S. T.) to-day (Friday.)

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING.

Mr. Syed Zakir Ali, Secretary Reception Committee of the All-India Khilafat Conference wires from Cawnpore:—

As already announced the All-India Khilafat Conference under the Presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will be held at Cawnpore on the 24th and 25th instant. Arrangements regarding lodging and boarding of guests and delegates are progressing. Every effort is being made to provide necessary comforts. A Mosque with hot water arrangements for ablutions is being erected within the Khilafat camp. Mr. Ryazul Hasan, Proprietor, Civil Military Hotel, has undertaken the arrangements for food and goid decent food is guaranteed. Tea will be served in the morning and afternoon. Taking in view the supreme importance of this Conference all Muslims throughout India are cordially invited to attend. All Provincial Khilafat Committees are requested to complete nomination of delegates within their province by 15th instant as required by rules and intimate to the Reception Committee soon. As it is impossible to make arrangements for an indefinite number of guests and delegates. All Khilafat Committees in the provinces of Agra and Oudh are requested to do their level best to enlist members of Reception Committee on a fee of Rs. 5 and remit the money with names immediately; also to send full number of delegates. All intending visitors are also individually requested to intimate their arrival. Following fees are chargeable, delegates Rs. 2, lodging in tent or cottage Rs. 6 for the entire Khilafat-Congress week, food, Rs. 2 per day, visitors tickets Rs. 3, 2 and 1. Reception Committee members get complimentary tickets. Our telegraphic address is "Khilafat". All communications by post be addressed to Secretary, Reception Committee, Khilafat Conference, Cawnpore.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir William Reid, acting Governor of Assam left Shillong on Tuesday for Pandu where he made over charge of his office to Sir John Kerr who arrived in Shillong in the evening.

Mr. E. B. Howell on return from leave resumed charge of his appointment as Resident in Waziristan.

The Hon. Mr. B. V Jadhav, Minister for Education Bombay will arrive in Madras on 19th inst. to preside over the non-Brahmin Federation.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., is appointed a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., resigned.

(Continued from column 6).

fined under the provisions of Regulation 111 of 1818. Section 6 of that regulation said: Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed shall as soon as, after taking such prisoner into his custody as may be practicable, report to the Governor-General in Council whether the degree of confinement to which he may be subjected appears liable to injure his health and whether the allowance fixed for his support be adequate to the supply of his own wants and those of his family according to their rank in life. That section was almost reproduced verbatim in section 21 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925 which replaced the Ordinance. That section ran:—The local Government shall make to every person who is placed under restraint by reason of an order made under sub-section 1, of section 2, A monthly allowance for his support of such amount as is in the opinion of the local Government adequate for the supply of his wants and shall also make to his family if any and to such of his near relatives if any, as are in the opinion of the local Government dependent on him for support an allowance for the supply of their wants suitable in the opinion of the local Government to their rank in life. Was it the Government's case that "we look after them well. We house them well. We give them proper clothes but for reasons of state we keep them confined." Once that was admitted, was there any justification for not allowing these prisoners to go and get their clothes from their cells? Was there any justification for dragging them away on a wintry night, without any clothes to cover them? There could be justification only if the Government's case was this, namely that we are treating them in that way so that their lives may be ruined, so that even when they come out they will not be able to follow the ordinary avocations of life, they may not be useful to society, that their health may be undarminded to such an extent that they may not carry on the work which they started—the work for the freedom of the country.

Therefore he asked the members of the House opposite who had supported the Government in passing the Ordinance into law to think and ponder whether they would, by their action that night, allow the Indian public to be more firmly convinced in their belief that the English members of the House did not care anything for the merits of any question and that they only wanted to follow the Government into the lobby simply because they thought that the Government must be supported at all costs.

He was sorry he could not give other instances of recent ill-treatment of political prisoners which would horrify the House but if the President would allow another motion he would cite other instances which would show that the treatment of political prisoners was a shame to the Government. He concluded: "We talk of the dignity of this House; we cannot protect our own citizens; we cannot protect the members of this very House.

We ought to hang our heads in shame for the humiliation and insult that have been offered to the members of this House."

BENGAL DETENUS

ALLEGED MALTREATMENT IN JAIL.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S DENUNCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

By adopting adjournment motion of Mr. Sen Gupta, the Bengal Legislative Council has once more poured condemnation on the treatment of political prisoners in jail. The division list shows that the independents and the Swarajists combined on this vital issue. Mr. Sen Gupta displayed his superb eloquence while speaking on the motion of adjournment.

Mr. Sen Gupta moved for an adjournment of the Council to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely the recent treatment of political prisoners as evidenced by the transfer on November 22, of political prisoners, Babu Jogesh Chandra Ghose, Shamanananda Sen and Santosh Kumar Dutt from Berhampore Jail to Hazaribagh jail without any sort of clothing or without giving them any notice to make provision for their journey.

He said: It was perfectly clear from the wording of the motion that the attention of the treatment of political prisoners as a whole and as an example:

The President: Order, order, that is not so. You have made your case definite and you are only to discuss the cases of the three political prisoners named by you.

Mr. Sen Gupta: Before you give your ruling may I not ask you to consider whether or not, having regard to the wording of the motion, namely "the treatment of political prisoners". I shall not be permitted to refer to political prisoners as a whole.

The president: Do I understand that you are raising a point of order?

Mr. Sen Gupta: Yes, my point is this; the motion is perfectly clear on this point, namely, that I am drawing the attention of the House to the recent treatment of political prisoners. How do I do that? I say "as evidenced by the recent treatment of three of them." Thereby I do not confine myself to the three prisoners. I mentioned. Certainly I can give that as an illustration. I claim my right and I ask you to decide whether I am entitled to speak on the recent treatment of political prisoners as a whole.

The President: I am afraid I cannot agree with you Mr. Sen Gupta; because any motion or adjournment must refer to a recent occurence, and in referring to the recent occurence of November 22, with regard to certain political prisoners you must confine your remarks to those three prisoners alone.

Mr. Sen Gupta: I bow to your decision but I do so under protest because I say again that although I bow to the decision of the Chair as I am bound to do, the resolution is perfectly clear that it refers to the recent treatment of political prisoners as a whole and as an illustration. I cited the treatment which was meted out to the three political prisoners on November 22, 1925.

He would not refer today, he added to the feeling in the country against the Ordinance of Regulation 3. The opinion of the Council had been expressed against them unequivocally more than once. They had condemned both the measures. They had asked the Government to repeal Regulation 3 and they had refused to pass the Bengal Ordinance under which most of the prisoners were being confined at present.

Although he was confined only to the case of three political prisoners, he hoped he would be able to satisfy the House that such treatment should never be meted out to political prisoners by any Government which desired to call itself civilized. The facts were perfectly clear on the night of November 22. The three prisoners received a chit from the Superintendent, or the Jailor that they were wanted at the office. At that time they had no clothes on the upper part of the body as they were taking exercise They were immediately marched before the Jailor and told that they would have to take immediately a long journey from Berhampore to Hazaribagh. They had to go via Calcutta. They protested. They said that they had asked for warm clothes from a month before. No winter clothes had been supplied. They said that they ought to be allowed to go back to their cells to get whatever clothes they could get hold of, warm or otherwise. That prayer was also refused. They were compelled to take their journey that very evening without any clothes, and the facts were published in the press and the Government knew of it on the morning of November 23rd. Happily or unhappily, he was at Hazaribag on the night of November 21, also on 22nd when he travelled down to Calcutta. He knew that at this time of the year it was fairly cold at Hazaribagh, much colder than in Calcutta or any other part of Bengal. Not only were the detennes not given any warm clothes but they were actually taken without any covering on the upper part of their bodies from Berhampore to Calcutta. At any rate after that what happened he did not know. But he charged the Government that while it might be that the detenues had been under detention without trial, that they were confined under an Ordinance which the council wanted to throw out, that some members of the House opposed them at that time as they were convinced, that there were some reasons of state for such detention without trial and he asked the members of the House opposite, particularly his English friends that they should not complain if the Indians think that they followed the Government into the lobby on every question without caring whether the Government was right or wrong. The question to-day was not whether the Ordinance was justified. The question was whether the Ordinance was being administered in the spirit and according to the letter of the law. What did they find? Some of the prisoners were con-

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE VISWA-BHARAT-LUXMI EXHIBITION

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WELFARE WORK AMONG BHILS

EVILS OF ILLITERACY AND INTEMPERANCE.

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S SPEECH AT DOHAD.

Presiding at the third annual gathering of Bhil Seva Mandal, at Dohad yesterday, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., delivered an address in the course of which he said:—

Let me congratulate the president and other workers of the Bhil Seva Mandal on completing three years of their useful and active work among the Bhils of Panch Mahal and the surrounding territories. The welfare work conducted by the Mandal is done almost wholly on humanitarian lines by activities directed towards the uplift of the Bhils, a section of the vast Indian nation, relegated by force of circumstances to the hills and forests. The work is mostly educational and partly medical, economic and religious. Boarding schools, day schools dispensaries, co-operative credit societies, Bhajan parties, legal aid and etc. are the measures by which help is rendered to the community scattered over the two Talukas of Dohad and Jhalod, where they form over eighty per cent of the population.

Bhils are a very large aboriginal community residing in the western parts of this country, and they were the original sons and owners of the soil. Bhil chiefs ruled over large tracts of this presidency as late as the 12th century, when the Rajputs dispossessed. We see small Bhil chieftains scattered over different areas even at the present day. But to-day the tribe of Bhils is known to us as foresters, living in isolation, subsisting on game and scanty agriculture. They are a hardy people speaking a dialect of their own. To the people living in cities and to the intelligentsia of the country Bhils and similar aboriginal communities are like races far removed from them and having no human contact with them. In a way we have much less contact with them than with the so-called untouchables of the Hindu society. The untouchables stay amidst us, work for us, live and die in our towns and villages, while the Bhils and other tribes have; as it were, a world of their own, far removed from ours. It is for the purpose of bringing them nearer to us that the Mandals and Missions like the Dohad one are putting forth their best efforts.

The number of Bhils is not small. They are as many as 19 lakhs and are spread over the southern parts of Rajputana, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik and the Nizam's State. In the great famine of 1900 they migrated to South Sind and they number about half a lakh in the districts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Their occupation is now to a large extent agriculture in patches of forest lands, or in lands that were once considered barren and uncultivable. They have now settled down to peaceful habits, and subsist almost wholly on soil.

Being cast away from civilised society, our Bhil friends are unavoidably suffering from ignorance and illiteracy. Even during these peaceful times they have not taken to the art of reading and writing, or more accurately speaking, enough education al facilities have not been provided so as to suit their environments that they may attract them to our educational system.

The country is talking for the last fifteen years about free and compulsory education for all children in the land, and the City of Bombay and a few other cities have undertaken schemes to that end. I do not know of any large rural area or a district having gone in for it. But that is the only way to awaken a whole mass of people, to remove the economic handicap from which all ignorant people suer, to make them better agriculturists, to make them better craftsmen, better citizens. Need I say, therefore, that the same remedy should be applied to the Bhil community? No doubt the mass of the Bhils may not appreciate the compulsion for some time, but those who understand the needs of the country and the welfare of backward communities, have not he least doubt literacy would remove many of the disabilities and wrongs which the Bhils have to work under Opening a large number of schools—both by Government and by private bodies—specially suited to the requirements of Bhils, should be started and accompanied by persuasive propaganda.

In this connection I may say that boarding schools are not only desirable, but necessary in the case of Bhils, in order to bring their boys into closer touch with the advanced classes of people. I am told that the expenses of boarding at this Mandal's boarding schools or Asrams come to as low as Rs. 3. per month per boy, which means that the cost is very moderate and within the means of a rich community like the Gujaratis to supply out of sympathy with Bhils.

ABSTINENCE FROM DRINK.

Prohibition is being talked about as coming at least in the course of the next fifteen years. Our legislature is keen on having it, and I hope that our Bhil brethren will accept that as their goal in the near future, inspite of their past traditions to the contrary. The consumption of drink among the Bhils has considerably decreased, I am told, during the last five or six years, and we all hope it will decrease still further. The voluntary giving up of drink will be a sure sign of bringing law-enforced prohibition nearer. If Bhils discontinue the use of drink in their marriages and other festivities, the consumption will steadily go down and the bad name which the Bhils have earned will become a thing of the past.

Bhils like all illiterate communities are bound down by economic bonds cast by more clever and intelligent people. Being unable to make savings, and always in need, they have to rely upon the money-lending classes. Education to some extent may remedy this evil, but until that spreads, and even after the spread of education, some means have to be adopted for stopping the evil. In my opinion, formation of Co-operative Credit Societies to teach them thrift and to enable them to raise money at lower rates of interests is the best preventive to xploitation and the best means of getting better returns from agriculture.

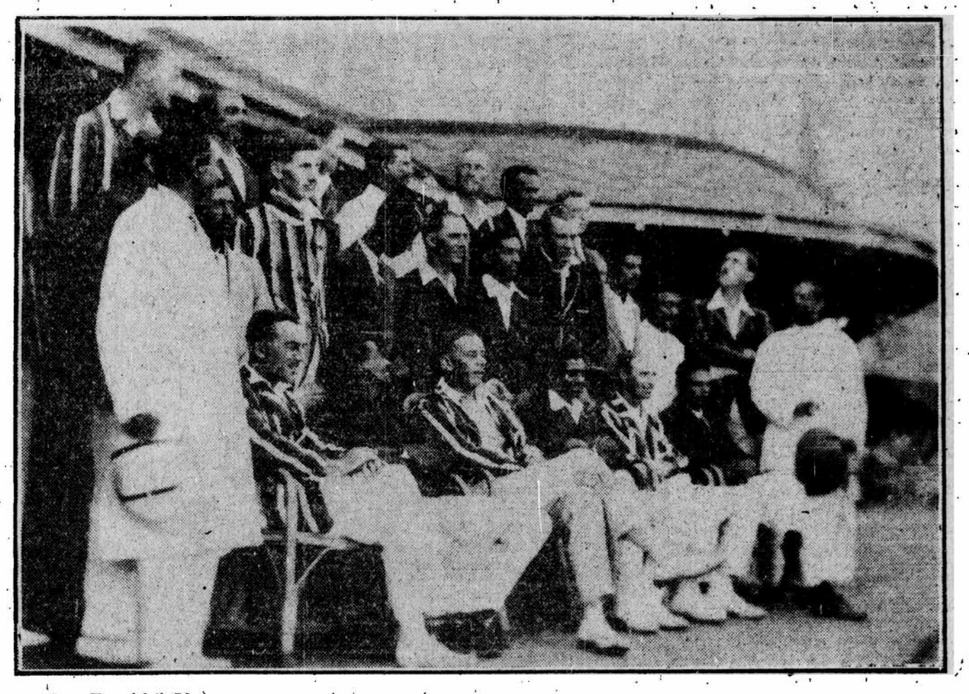
REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL.

I take this opportunity of impressing upon you the necessity of having a representative of the Bhils in the Bombay Legislative Council. The number of Bhils excluding those residing in Indian states is about five and a half lakhs. This entitles them pro rata to have three seats, but I on my part would be satisfied if for the present the Bhils are assured of two seats or even of one, either by election or by nomination on the recommendation of some organisations like yours. If there is only one member, he should alternately be from Marathi and Gujarati speaking districts. Until this is done, I am afraid, the problem of the aboriginals will not arouse sufficient interest, both among the public and in the Government.

APPEAL TO THE EDUCATED.

I would not let this opportunity pass without appealing to the educated people and the political leaders in this presidency to consider the welfare of the aboriginal classes. the Bhils, Chodhris, Dhodias, Gamits, Varlis, Thakurs, Katkaras, etc., whose number in this presidency is as much as eighteen lakhs. Christian Missionaries are working hard for their social, moral and religious regeneration for nearly the last fifty years. There is the greater reason why we their countrymen should start missions for their uplift and betterment. An all-India association, if established at a place like Bombay or Calcutta, with provincial branches to look after their welfare in various parts of the country will rouse the conscience of the educated classes, who have concentrated their energies to political work and left social welfare work in the back-ground. Unless such backward masses of our countrymen are pushed forward, our own progress will be retarded.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET CHAMPIONS.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Group photograph of the combined Hinds (winners) and European (runners up) teams in this year's Quadrangular Tournament. Travers and Vithal, the European and Hindu skippers respectively are seen seated third and fourth from left.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

HINDUS' DUTY.

The "Hindu" writes:—

Lalaji is convinced that the theory that separate representation was necessary in the initial stages of political life in order to infuse public spirit into the community and induce it to take a larger part in national life and that it was therefore a temporary phase, has proved to be wrong because there was a pronounced tendency, assuming larger and uglier proportions everyday, to extend communalism into every sphere of activity, to not only elections to the Legislative Councils, but also to representation in local bodies, in the services and even in the educational institutions. There can be no doubt that communal representation has become an obsession in the country, not only with minority, but also with some majority communities. But you are not going to exercise that demon either by stoical surrender or by relentless fight; the one would be cowardly, the other would be not only fractricidal war and so unpatriotic, but would defeat the very object in view by breeding suspicions and antagonisms which ought to be avoided at all costs. That separate representation has, though it is in theory bad, brought about social improvement, created a sense of self-respect and provided facilities for political education among classes indifferent to it hitherto cannot be denied. Its unhealthy developments should, of course, be checked, but this can be done only by intensive education, by persistent and persevering persuasion, by diligent propaganda. There is no use, but there is plenty of harm, in imparting a political bias to a social and religious movement; that another community does so is bad enough and should afford a warning to Hindus to avoid it, especially as they have established a reputation for always placing national interests before sectional advantages.

GUJARAT VAIDYA SAMMELAN.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 9.

The Gujarat Provincial Vaidya Sammelan is being held here under the presidentship of Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Principal of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College of Bombay. A number of vaidyas from all over Gujarat have arrived. They passed resolutions urging the Government of Bombay to establish an Ayurvedic college, appointing a committee of vaidyas to establish an ayurvedic school in Ahmedabad, and requesting the municipalities, local boards, native states and philanthropic persons to open ayurvedic dispensaries etc.—A. P.

GOLD STANDARD

"SOUND MONETARY SYSTEM."

PROF. WADIA'S EVIDENCE.

The following are the extracts from the memorandum on Indian Currency and Exchange submitted to the Royal Commission by Professors P. A. Wadia and G. N. Joshi:—

The problem that faces the Western countries to-day is the problem of securing stability in the level of prices, securing a monetary unit which could cease to fluctuate from day to day, and it is also a problem of securing stability in the foreign exchanges which would restore confidence and foster the revival of international trade. It is felt that a restoration of the simple gold standard would contribute to European recovery and prosperity as almost no other single measure will, that the introduction of the gold standard at the present time is possible in practically all European countries with their substantial gold reserves; and that any prospective short period fluctuations in the purchasing power of the monetary unit under a gold standard can be substantially controlled by credit operation judiciously exercised by banks.

In India the same question of monetary reform has been opened up again by the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine and report on the Indian Exchange and currency system and practice, to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of India, and to make recommendations." We must remember, however, at the outset that whilst the main problem for European countries to-day is that of finding methods of reverting to the pre-War gold standard, subject to such modifications in the direction of further economy in the use of gold for internal purposes as the lessons of the last ten years may have taught them the problem for India is not a simple issue of this nature—not a question of simply returning to the pre-war currency system. The terms of reference of the present commission are wide enough to allow us to raise a more fundamental issue ever since the closure of the mints to the free coinage of silver in 1893 this country has been subjected to a series of experiments in matters of currency; whilst having as our goal the gold standard, we have drifted between 1900-1914 into a system which has been called the gold exchange standard; this system was abandoned owing to the abnormal conditions which ensued on the outbreak of the War. The question now before this country is therefore of wider import than one of merely returning to pre-war conditions; it is briefly the question: what is the system of currency that is best adapted to the requirements of this country? Are the principle and practice of the gold exchange standard calculated to meet these requirements? And if not, can the simple gold standard meet them more effectively? Finally, if the gold standard is economically desirable, is it practicable?

Giving a long history the memorandum says that India had a gold standard and gold currency in the past.

Briefly the claims made on behalf of the Gold Exchange Standard are that it secures stability of exchange, diminishes the pressure on gold and provides a cheap medium of exchange for internal currency. It is a cheap, efficient and economical system.

If we turn to the question, has the Gold Exchange Standard during the period that it worked, namely 1900 to 1914, secured stability of exchanges, the answer is simple. Stability of exchange under the Gold Exchange standard is practicable, and can be maintained at any ratio at or above 1s. 4d., so long as India has a favourable balance of trade and so long as the price of silver is below 43d. an ounce. These two conditions were present during the period. When in 1917 one of these conditions was absent the system was on the point of breaking down, and during the War when the 2nd condition was absent, it broke down completely. Stability of exchange under the Gold Exchange standard depends upon conditions which the gold exchange standard itself does not necessarily secure.

SOUND SYSTEM.

The only sound monetary policy for India is the establishment of a gold standard with gold currency. The Fowler Committee recommended it in 1899; almost all the finance members of the Government of India had expressed themselves in favour of the gold standard before 1899; even as late as 1912 the Government of India adhered to the view that the gold standard was the goal of all currency measures. It was the Chamberlain Commission that first gave a scientific defence of the Gold Exchange Standard in 1914; and the theory of the system was elaborated only after its accidental advantages had been discovered in practice between 1900-1913. Our examination of the theory and practice of the Gold Exchange Standard has led us to the view that the best interests of this country require a currency system that the rest of the world has already accepted—a gold standard pure and simple.

PRELIMINARY MEASURES.

We shall conclude by saying that the gold standard is eminently practicable to-day in India, with the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve and with the balance of trade in her favour. The introduction of an effective gold standard does not necessarily imply the immediate conversion of the existing token currency into gold. What is needed immediately is the adoption of certain preliminary measures.

(1) No fresh additions to the currency to be made in rupees or rupee notes; all such additions to be in the form of gold notes or gold certificates. Thus no immediate additions to the currency in the shape of gold coins will be necessary, nor will it be necessary to convert the existing stock of rupees into gold.

(2) So long as this country has not built up adequate gold reserves—though we have already substantial reserves to which additions can be made from year to year with the balance of trade in our favour it is not necessary to make the existing token currency convertible into gold for internal purposes.

(3) A gold coin to be called the Mohur of the same fineness and weight as the sovereign be made the sole standard coin of this country, and a mint for the free coinage of gold to be established immediately.

(4) The relation of the rupee to the standard coin to be defined by law preferably as 15 to 1.

(5) The issue and management of the paper currency to be transferred to the Imperial Bank of India safe-guarding the interests of the public, by a revision of its constitution and by its transformation into a state Bank.

CATTLE-BREEDING IN INDIA.

CONFERENCE AT PUSA.

PUSA, Dec. 10.

The Cattle Conference presided over by Dr. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India concluded its deliberations to-day. The important subjects before the Conference were to review the results obtained and experience gained in making silage in India and to make recommendations and to consider the extent to which co-operative departments can co-operate with agricultural and veterinary departments in the development of cattle breeding and dairying. The question of fodder supply in India, what an expert characterised as the sheet anchor of cattle, occupied a good deal of the time and some useful discussions centred round it. Mr. Henderson (Imperial Agriculturist, Pusa), giving his experience of making silage stated that the main silage formed an important item in the feeding of the Pusa Dairy herd from 12,000 to 20,000 maunds were made and consumed annually. The silage was used in the ration all the year round. It would be practically impossible to keep the milk supply constant without the use of silage. Most fodder crops had been tried for silage from time to time, but nothing had yet been found to compare with the well made maize silage. The aim at Pusa was to manufacture the highest possible grade of silage and not a large bulk of inferior stuff. All the silage was now made in pits. The maize was cut towards the end of September and shredded and blown in the pits by an international silage cutter driven by a portable steam engine.

Speaking of the second question regarding co-operation of co-operative departments with agricultural and veterinary departments in improving cattle breeding and dairying, Mr. Calvert, Registrar of Co-operative Societies Punjab, explained how it was possible to obtain best results by such co-operation. In the Punjab this method had proved successful. In the Punjab village societies had been started to educate the cultivators and persuade them to abide by the advice of the veterinary department. He felt sure if the scheme was properly supervised it would yield good results.

DANISH SYSTEM ADVOCATED.

Mr. Smith the Imperial Dairy Expert, advocated the adoption of the Danish system in India which aimed at the formation of milk producing and milk selling societies. The system had proved a remarkable success in Denmark and there was no field of activity in which the co-operative agency had made such a headway as in dairying. He thought that it would be difficult to get a good market for pure milk in India. Mr. Calvert (Punjab) agreed with Mr. Smith that there were few people in India who would pay the price for pure milk and according to him the main reason that they could not proceed on the Danish lines was that they had no large market for milk in India.

Mr. N. N. Bose (Bengal, non official), said that they had 64 milk selling societies in Bengal and they were doing very well. Mr. Jenkins (Bombay) said that the first evolution of the co-operative societies in Denmark was the co-operation of consumers. In his opinion any propaganda directed towards the increase of co-operation of producers would not lead to success without a corresponding propaganda for the co-operation of consumers. Mr. Smith disputed this view. The full Board meets to-morrow.—(A. P.)

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HIGH COURT

HABEAS CORPUS.

APPLICATION AGAINST MULLAJI SAHEB.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.)

Ismailji Abdulali ..... Petitioner.

vs.

(1) Syedna Sarfuddin and (2) Mahomedalii Allabux ..... Respondents.

The rule taken out by the petitioner under the Habeas Corpus Jurisdiction of this Hon. Court against the Mullaji Saheb and one Mahomedally Allabux to show cause why they should not produce before the High Court the minor daughters of the petitioner to be dealt with according to law, came up for hearing again on Thursday before Sir Lallubhai Shah.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared on behalf of the petitioner.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Mullaji Saheb.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Munsif appeared for the 2nd respondent, Mahomedally Allabux.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad submitted that the minors were really under the custody, power and control of the Mullaji Saheb and not Mahomedally Allabux as alleged in the affidavits, who was merely an instrument of the Mullaji Saheb. The physical control over the girls might be with Mahomedally, but all orders with regard to the girls came from the Mullaji Saheb. Counsel however contended that as Mahomedally was now a party to the rule it was unimportant as to who had the control over the girls because the Court could now pass an order either of the respondents.

From the affidavit made by Mahomedally it was clear that the children were within his control, reach and power. It was incorrect when he alleged that he sent his son to fetch the girls from Gadagra in Kathiawar where they were residing, but that they would not come. As a matter of fact at that time the girls had gone to some other place.

The counsel urged that on these facts the real point for decision was whether the Court could pass the order prayed for. He submitted that if the person against whom the order was to be passed was within the jurisdiction of the High Court and the minors were within his control and reach, the Court had jurisdiction to pass the order asked for, although the minors might not be within its jurisdiction. The place where the minors resided was unimportant, but the place where the person against whom the order was to be passed was important.

Counsel then referred to the powers of the Supreme Court in such matters and submitted that those powers were now inherited by the High Court without any curtailment. He submitted that Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not exhaust the powers of the High Court which were the same as the Courts in England possessed at the time when the Supreme Court Charter was granted.

He further contended that the Habeas Corpus involved acting in personam against the person who had custody of the minors and as the respondents were within the jurisdiction of the High Court there was no difficulty in making the order prayed for.

MULLAJI SAHEB'S DEFENCE.

The Advocate-General on behalf of the Mullaji Saheb stated that the Mullaji Saheb had no legal control over the minor. The minors were handed over by the petitioner to Mahomedally Allabux in the presence of the Mullaji Saheb and the document which was passed by the petitioner merely recorded an arrangement, which was not legally binding.

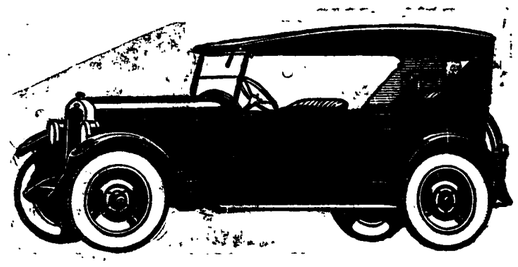
The learned counsel therefore submitted that the Mullaji Saheb was unnecessarily made a party to the rule. On legal points the learned counsel submitted in the first instance that his Lordship could not hear a motion on the Crown side and on the Original side under the powers of the High Court in the nature of Habeas Corpus, at the same time. The petitioner was not entitled to have a concurrent trial on two jurisdictions by one petition. He further submitted that Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code defined and consolidated all the powers of the High Court under the Habeas Corpus jurisdiction. From Sections 491 and 491-A it was clear that the minors must be within the Appellate jurisdiction of the High Court. The sections did not say anything about the person who detained the minors. Consequently if the minors were outside the Appellate jurisdiction of the High Court although the person who had control over them was within its jurisdiction, still the Court had no power to make any orders against such person. Counsel referred to the decision of the Privy Council in Mrs. Besant's case. The remedy of the petitioner was to make a petition to the Court where the minors were and counsel understood that Mahomedally, the 2nd respondent, was willing to concur in the proceedings which the petitioner might take in such Court. If this were done, counsel saw no difficulty in the way of the petitioner. It might however be remembered that in a case under the Habeas Corpus jurisdiction the Court would be guided by the wish of the minors as to whether they would like to go and live with the petitioner or to remain where they were.

The Court asked the learned Advocate-General if he was willing to give an undertaking on behalf of the Mullaji Saheb not to use his influence with Mahomedally in respect of the minors in case the petitioner took proceedings in the Court when the minors were.

The Advocate-General declined to give any such undertaking, stating that the Mullaji Saheb was not the guardian of the minor and had no legal control over them or over Mahomedally and that the document passed by the petitioner was not legally binding.

Mr. B. J. Desai on behalf of Mahomedalli then addressed the Court, and contended that the amendment should not be allowed. That the Court had no jurisdiction of the kind contended for by the applicants.

The arguments were still in progress when the Court rose for the day.



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INDIA'S DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ponsible individual." This is, of course, much too flimsy a reason for withholding a document of such vital importance. I trust the Government will yet see their way to issue at least a short precis of the Report to the public.

But this is a digression.

Some Governing Considerations.

A consideration of the problems of our defence and the financial burdens which they are likely to impose on us must be based on a right understanding of our strategical position and the perils and possibilities thereof. As more and more we attain responsible government, our budgets, military or otherwise, will be our own choice. But it is well to remember that the extent of our liabilities for defence can at no time be so, unfortunately. We have, therefore, only to reckon with our strategical position and the relative lightness or burden of defence. And when we examine these factors dispassionately and with the single aim of the military defence of the land, it will be seen how little effect, in most cases, the will of the executive or the nation has in the determination of the defence expenditure necessary to a country. I know that this will be met by the usual feminine argument that our peaceful intentions will never bring us into conflict with other nationals. Alas for all of us! It is not so, but quite often the reverse. And though preparedness for war has often the ugly trick of precipitating the very thing it is supposed to prevent, still so long as the world revolves on its axis, it is the only wise policy. When so much is granted, the rests follows naturally and proceeds on certain fundamental military considerations. A defence army is divided roughly into four definite sections. The first of these is the "contact" troops, designed to meet the first shock of invasion and to withstand it long enough to allow the mobilization of the main defensive force. This main defensive force is the second portion, and is based on the calculation of sufficiency to crush in conjunction with the shock troops such hostile forces as are likely to be brought into the field. The third portion is the garrison in the country necessary to safeguard lines of communication, important strategical points and military centres within the country from damage or attack by disaffected elements or enemy agents. The last, but not the least essential section consists broadly of the various organisations necessary to maintain all units at war strength throughout the campaign and to train recruits in peace-time such as training depots and units. The army of every country is modelled on precisely similar lines and India is no exception. For her the difficulty lies in the magnitude of the task which confronts her, mainly owing to the past policy of the Government. These we shall briefly examine in this series. It might perhaps, be useful to add a preliminary note of warning. These series are not written from the standpoint of any particular political party, though like the vast majority of his countrymen the writer belongs to the Congress school. They are written solely from the military and the strategic point of view; and this perhaps, may be no small gain in the discussion of a matter which has been complicated—whether justly or not is beside my present point—by the intrusion of intrinsically unrelated questions, such as racialism, etc.

A Long Undefended Sea-Coast.

The very first thing that strikes us on a glance at the map is the length of our undefended sea-coast, which easily keeps us at the mercy of a strong naval power. Then there is the North-West Frontier, through which have poured into the country countless hordes of invaders, and the North-Eastern Frontier. They will both of them be dealt with in due course, as also the question of our maritime defence. It might however, be contended that the nations on our north-eastern frontier gives us no need to worry for the present: only a simpleton will maintain that this will be so for all the time. In spite of the Washington Conference, rather in my opinion because of its unions denouement, we must reckon with the possibility of Japan organising China and the combined powers proving a threatening danger to India on her north-east. I agree with my militarist friends that, in a generation or less, our eyes will be turned eastward for certain. And British foreign policy is not calculated to render us optimistic in regard to this eventuality. It has been said—and not without justice, either—that British encroachments in China are a menace not merely to China and Japan but to Asiatic freedom itself. The Quadruple Entente, in my reading of world-politics, has in fact put its seal of approval on Britain's control of practically one third of China. As a Japanese print once put it, "Britain has established a continuous sphere of influence through Tibet, Szechuan and the Yangtse Valley, dividing Northern China from Southern China. Britain is building a large naval base in Singapore against Japan." Siam and portions of Indo-China are undoubtedly Chinese territory. China will not lie low for long: nor is it to Japan's interest that she should; and there are other complications in international politics, often adverted to by you and others.

(To be Continued.)

ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

The Select Committee has submitted the report on the Entertainments Tax Bill which has for its object the giving of power to local authorities to levy tax on entertainments and amusements. This bill was introduced in the Legislative Council by the Chief Minister last August. The Committee has made certain important changes in the bill. Penalty for infringement of entertainment tax was in the original bill Rs. 500. This was considered excessive and the amount has been reduced to Rs. 200. Power to decide whether any entertainment is eligible for exemption has been reserved to local Government. The Committee were of opinion that provision should be made for the levy of tax on betting and on totalisator and for proceeds of such levy to be credited to the funds of local authorities. No such provision was however made as it was pointed out to them that the local Government were unwilling to allow such proceeds to be made a source of local revenue.—A. P.

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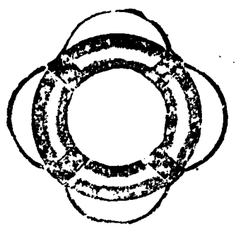

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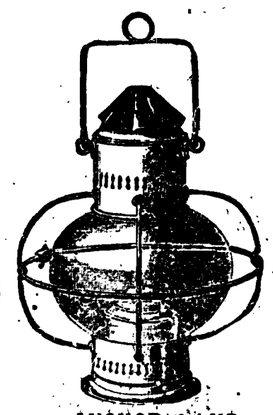

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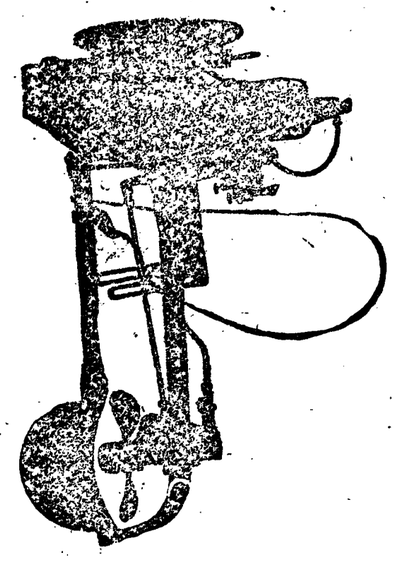

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NAMING OF BOMBAY'S ROADS

MR. NARIMAN'S PROPOSALS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will move the following among other resolutions in the December meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"That the Corporation is of opinion that the new road to be constructed by the Improvement Trust, from Pydhonie, along Bhendi Bazar, should not be named after Lord Sydenham as proposed but should be named after some distinguished citizen or National Leader, and the Improvement Trust be informed accordingly.

"That the Corporation is further of opinion that in view of the fact that very shortly the Improvement Trust is to be dissolved and its functions are to be transferred to the Corporation, naming of the new roads just completed or under construction should be postponed till such transfer."

"That the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee be requested to report whether it would be feasible and desirable to introduce a practice similar to that prevailing in the Legislative Council, viz., to elicit information from the Commissioner in the course of the proceedings of a meeting by means of questions put by the members."

"That the Corporation is of opinion that the Municipality should engage a whole time Solicitor on a fixed salary and staff with an Office in the Municipal Building."

"That the Corporation is of opinion that some distinguished citizen and National Leader be invited to preform the opening ceremony of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Sheth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College."

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Accacio C. Viegas will move:—

"That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that Section 80-A of the Municipal Act empowering the Commissioner to create a new appointment for a loan work for six months at a salary exceeding Rs. 500 should be done away with and that the President be requested to address Government to undertake necessary legislation in the matter."

HALALKHORES.

Mr. R. S. Nekalpay will move:—

"That in view of the fact that in consequence of the Retrenchment Adviser Sir M. Vishveshvaraya's report a large number of labourers such as clerks, maistrys, muccadams, bigaries, halalkhores, sweeper women and halalkhore women in the Health and other Departments who have put in faithful service for not less than 15 to 20 years, are thrown out of service, and who are starving and lying in the streets, thus adding considerably to the number of those at present unemployed in Bombay, the Commissioner be requested to withhold giving effect to the report mentioned above, until such time as conditions are changed and further that he be requested to re-employ those already sent out from 1st December 1925."

LIQUOR ON MUNICIPAL PREMISES.

Mr. Sundernao D. Navalkar will move:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that under no circumstances whisky, wines, champaigne or any other intoxicating liquor should be allowed to be srved at dinner held in the Municipal Hall or in any part of the Municipal premises."

CHOLERA ON GERMAN CARGO BOAT.

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

The German cargo boat "Trifels" which arrived from Hamburg last week has been now placed in the quarantine in Madras harbour owing to a sudden outbreak of cholera on board the steamer. Nine attacks were reported, and of these Wilhelm Frank, assistant engineer, and Karl Fischer, assistant cook, have succumbed. Marine police and Port Health Officer having discovered the outbreak this morning have since removed cases to local infectious diseases hospitals. The ships in the harbour are flying flags half mast in memory of the dead seamen.—A. P.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE AND FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

The Secretary, Bombay Prarthana Samaj, acknowledges with thanks donations aggregating Rs. 2,069-4-6 to the Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum received since the last Divali Holidays. The donations include the following:—

Rs. 120—Mr. M. A. Master; Rs. 100—Mr. C. B. Nanavati, the Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaokar, Mr. Dwarkadas Vallabhdas, Messrs. Daftary, Farreira and Divan, Mr. Deorao Shivrao, the Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji; Rs 72—Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court; Rs. 50—A sympathiser Hon. Secretary, Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, Mr. D. F. Mulla, Lodge "Independence" (Lucknow), Sheth Chaturbhuj Shivji, Comptoir National D'escompte De Paris, Messrs. Ganon Dunkerley and Co., Mr. Lallubhai Nagardas, Messrs. Anandji Vallabhdas and Co., Mr. Pirojshah Vakharia: Rs. 31—Mr. R. M. Contractor; Rs. 30—Fifth Presidency Magistrate's Court; Rs. 25—Mr. Devidas Shamji, Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S. Messrs. Vassonji Sons and Co., Mr. Melville Leslie, Mr. E. Holt, Mr. Sarabhai Uttamram, A well-Wisher.

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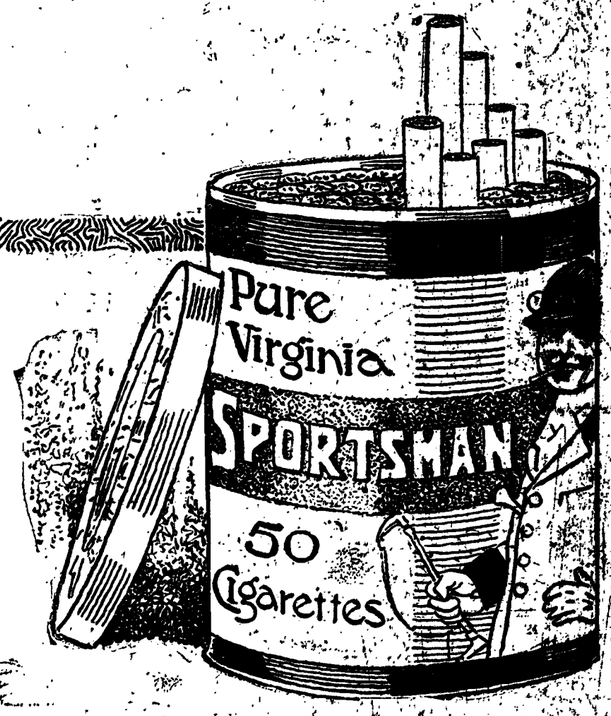

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